

Lucy A. Gaylord, and Nelson J. Weller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jesse Harrall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Unity A. Steel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. H. Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry C. Davis, William Hand, Andrew M. Dunn, and Patrick Kinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of Division No. 169, Polishers and Buffers' Union, of Norwich, Conn., and Division No. 262, A. A. of S. and E. R. E. of A., of Norwich, Conn., for reestablishment of the American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Brussels Carpet Workers' Union, No. 241, of Thompsonville, Conn., for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Petition of John E. Clark et al., for passage of bill H. R. 15268, against the duty on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George M. Fowler, Sally J. Latham, Samuel R. McFarland, and Francis Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of members of the bar of Keokuk County, Iowa, for a division of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the southern district of Iowa—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMB: Petition of Good Will Council, No. 26, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Richmond, Va., for bill S. 4403, restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAHON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James W. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Mrs. Ella Guthrie et al., of the Presbyterian Church of Mexico, Pa., for investigation of the condition in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Hassett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Rose—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hartford Matherly, George E. Coster, Melton J. Beebe, Willa Fyffe, and Andrew J. Holloway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of citizens of New York City and the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, against abuses of power in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph B. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: Petition of the National Association of Colored Women, against the abuses in the government of the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the students and faculty of the Art School of New York City, for free art legislation as per bill H. R. 15268, of 1906—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Brewery Workers' Union No. 265, of Cumberland, Md., for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Francis G. Bourasaw, Adelbert L. Green, John C. Hurst, Mrs. Anna A. Crandall, Thomas Dixon, William J. Barker, and Samuel Limenstall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of citizens of Middlefield and Derby, Conn., for removal of the tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Elm Lodge, No. 420, of New Haven, Conn., International Association of Mechanics, for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 307, Sheet Metal Workers, of Meriden, Conn., for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, Conn., for the retention of the canteen in the National Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of various newspaper publishers of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut, against bill to rate all printed postal matter at 4 cents per pound—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of various manufacturers of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut, favoring an increase of force

in the United States Patent Office—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of the St. Paul Board of Trade, for negotiation of a commercial treaty with Germany—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, against atrocities in the government of the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEEMS: Petition of G. W. Hamilton et al., against abuses of government in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Luft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Mr. SAMUEL D. MCENERY, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate of public moneys remaining in his possession from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 3d day of December, 1906; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 4, 1905; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 3, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

SALMON LAKE VOTING PRECINCT, ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from T. C. Wakefield, Nome, Alaska, submitting an estimate of account for \$18 for expenses incurred and services rendered in making the proper returns for the Salmon Lake voting precinct, Kougarok district, Alaska, to the office of the governor and the office of the clerk of the second division of the district court of Alaska, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

FOREST RESERVE LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of March 19, 1906, lists of persons, firms, and corporations who conveyed or relinquished to the Government of the United States lands within the limits of Government forest preserves, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the expenditures and of arms, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASES OF COAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting in response to a resolution of June 29, 1906, a report relative to the quantities and character of coal purchased during the last fiscal year for

use of the Department of State, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DISPOSAL OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 30, 1906, submitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize non-competent Indian allottees to dispose of all or part of their allotments; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the sixteenth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of the journal of the chamber of delegates, the journal of the executive council, and the acts and resolutions of the third legislative assembly of Porto Rico, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting that Capt. W. S. Guignard, United States Army; Capt. John C. Fremont, United States Navy; Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer, United States Navy, and Lieut. Commander Newton A. McCully, United States Navy, be authorized to accept certain gifts and decorations presented to them by foreign governments; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Central America and on the west coast of South America; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN EGYPT AND SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Egypt and traffic through the Suez Canal; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, together with a report showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of that institution; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred

to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended December 1, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer, showing the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

VISIT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO PERU.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Senate of Peru, expressing gratification to the Senate of the United States on account of the visit of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, transmitting a copy of resolutions adopted at its session held in Kansas City November 20-23, with respect to canals, rivers and harbors, relations with South America, the Monroe doctrine, the merchant marine, the consular service, agriculture, live stock, mines and mining, intercontinental railway, peace resolution, and private monopolies; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a publication from the Austro-Hungarian ambassador descriptive of the new Hungarian Parliament building at Budapest; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from Mr. G. Sautereau, engineer, of Paris, France, forwarding for the consideration of the Senate papers relative to the question of the Panama Canal; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Blossom*, John Moore, master; the vessel schooner *Atlantic*, Robert Smith, master; the vessel schooner *Union*, Henry Hooper, master; the vessel ship *Four Sisters*, Hector McLean, master; the vessel brig *Maria*, Morgan, master; the vessel schooner *Rebecca*, Thomas Rogers, master; the vessel ship *Patty*, Beriah Pease, master; the vessel ship *Nomad*, Pierson, master; the vessel ship *Una*, Riley, master; the vessel schooner *Ranging Polly*, Jack, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, Samuel Patterson, master; the vessel ship *Oswegan*, Israel Trask, master; the vessel brig *Sea Nymph*, George Hastie, master; the vessel ship *Portland*, David Harding, master; the vessel ship *Aurora*, John Sutter, master; the vessel sloop *Polly*, Silas Nichols, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, Samuel Patterson and John Murray, masters; the vessel *Favorite Elsie*, Alexander McConnell, master; the vessel ship *Una Scott*, Absalom Pride, master; the vessel snow *Harmony*, John Burnham,

master; the vessel sloop *Sally*, Samuel Cargill, master; the vessel schooner *Esther and Eliza*, Hezekiah Freeman, master; the vessel schooner *Jeremiah*, George Wheelwright, master; the vessel schooner *Aurora*, Samuel Appleton, master; the vessel schooner *Triton*, Peleg L. Hillman, master; the vessel ship *Sally*, John Grozier, master; the vessel brig *Fannie*, William P. Barnes, master; the vessel schooner *Dolphin*, Thomas Buntin, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Gustavus Griffin, master; the vessel brig *Nancy*, Joseph Chase, master; the vessel schooner *Polly and Nancy*, Isaac Mackie, master; the vessel ship *Dublin Packet*, Henry Green, master; the vessel brig *Becca*, John Somes, master; the vessel schooner *Polly*, James Houston, master; the vessel ship *John*, John Thomas, master; the vessel schooner *Active*, Jonathan Holbrook, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, William Sturgis, master; the vessel sloop *Industry*, Jacob Hurd, master; the vessel ship *Russell*, William Wood, master; the vessel sloop *Juno*, Constant Chapman, master; the vessel schooner *Polly*, Isaac Cutter, master; the vessel brig *Hulker*, Peter Clark, master; the vessel schooner *Sally*, N. H. Downe, master; the vessel sloop *Resolution*, Jacob Dockendorf, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, William L. Cazneau, master; the vessel brig *Polly*, Abraham Waters, master; the vessel ketch, *Ebenezer*, Michael Smith, master; the vessel schooner *Ann*, Burnham Mills, master; the vessel schooner *Willing Maid*, George White, master, and the vessel brig *Berkley*, John Clark, master; which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and opinion filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the finding by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Nancy*, Putnam, master; the vessel ship *Apollo*, John Walker, master; the vessel sloop *Margaret*, David Maxwell, master; the vessel schooner *Mary*, John Myrick, master; the vessel schooner *Jane*, Peter Sorensen, master; the vessel brig *Louisa*, John Clark, master; the vessel schooner *Bennett*, Lemuel Parley, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Zebulon P. Burnham, master; the vessel brig *Amiable Matilda*, William Brown, master, and the vessel brig *Fair American*, Robert Forrest, master; which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and of law and opinion and of the order overruling motion for new trial filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel ship *Fame*, Joseph Brown, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and opinion filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Atlantic*, George Howe, master, together with the opinion of the court overruling motion for new trial; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Clifford B. Gill *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Mary E. R. Smith, widow (remarried) of Emory H. Taunt, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of John D. Cahill, administrator of Dennis Twiggs, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Fanny Belknap, widow of Charles Belknap, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Christiana C. Queen, widow of W. W. Queen, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Charles C. Grafton, brother of Edward C. Grafton, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Robert Hudson *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Francenia H. Dale, widow of Frank C. Dale, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of John A. Tanner *v. The United States*;
In the cause of Otway C. and William M. Berryman, Alice B. Bromwell, Columbia N. Payne, children of O. H. Berryman, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of P. Fendall Young, executor of William S. Young, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mary E. Maxwell and Blanche M. Lewis, daughters of James McClellan, deceased, *v. The United States*;
In the cause of William F. Swinburne, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Nopie M. Le Breton, daughter of David McDougal, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Theodore Speiden, William S. Speiden, sons of William Speiden, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William H. Hall, Charles G. Hall, Eleanor Darling, and Alexander H. Wells, heirs at law of Michael Hall, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Emily V. Cutts, widow of Richard M. Cutts, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Daniel Butland, brother of Francis Butland, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Belle M. Raborg, widow of George D. Raborg, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Virginia M. Chase, daughter of Moses B. Chase, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Charles T. Davis, nephew of James S. Thornton, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Martha D. Sturgis, daughter of Samuel F. Hazzard, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Henrietta M. D. Oliphant, widow (remarried) of Henry J. Hunt, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Andrew McCleary *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William Cuddy *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George H. Richards, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William A. Parker, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George E. Leach, administrator of Phineas Leach, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mattie H. Chaplin *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Jessie E. Linnekin, heir at law of Thomas J. Linnekin, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Roberdeau Buchanan, administrator de bonis non of McKean Buchanan, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Elizabeth F. Curtis, administratrix de bonis non of William Barrymore, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Hazel O. Goodsoe, Perle E. Nute, Leonora W. Goodsoe, and E. Shirlet Rundlett, children of Augustus O. Goodsoe, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Richard Ashbridge *v. The United States*;

In the cause of L. C. Barclay, granddaughter of J. O'Connor Barclay, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Harry Pearson and Elba P. Gassoway, grandchildren of William Pearson, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of H. S. Herman, administrator of William M. King, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Harriet B. Gaylord, sister of Dudley E. Taylor, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Edward D. Taussig *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Louisa E. Elder, widow of Robert B. Elder, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Georgiana A. Bonsall, widow of Edward Bonsall, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mary S. McIntosh and Elizabeth S. Taylor, children of John L. Saunders, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of John T. Spavin, Annie M. Spavin, Ernestine E. Spavin, Jennie Whittemore, and Elizabeth Farnham, children of Robert Spavin, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William F. Burditt, Eleanor B. Kimball, Albert B. Burditt, Charlotte Ferguson, children of William Burditt, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Julius G. Rathbone, administrator of George C. Campbell, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George P. Barnes *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Frederick E. Upton *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Gideon E. Holloway, son of Gideon E. Holloway, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Marina B. Harding, widow (remarried) of Henry O. Handy, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Edward Cronin *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Thornton T. Perry, son of Roger Perry, deceased, *v. The United States*; and

In the cause of Jessie F. Cole, sister of Frederick A. Howes, deceased, *v. The United States*.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., expressing its appreciation of, and thanks for, the ratification of the treaty between

the United States and Mexico for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande River and the benefits derived therefrom; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Mexico, South Dakota, Illinois, and Columbus, Ga., praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offspring under the protection of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission into this country free of duty of works of art; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Board of Missions, of Dalton, Mass., and a petition of sundry citizens of Roslindale, Mass., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Gloucester, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation closing certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 3421) for the relief of A. W. Tedcastle, guardian of Frances L. Snell; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Eastern Steamship Company, of Maine, and a petition of the city government of Bath, Me., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Sasanoa River in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Robert H. Gardner and 25 other citizens of Kennebec County, Me., praying for the establishment of a fish hatchery on the Kennebec River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also presented the memorial of R. T. Hobbs and sundry other citizens of Fairfield, Me., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented memorials of Gertrude P. Atwood and 43 other citizens of Bangor; of Morning Light Grange, No. 19, of Monroe, and of Aroostook and Penobscot Union Pomona Grange, of Houlton, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish certain grade crossings in southeast Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Anacostia Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the narrowing of certain streets in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of D. R. Thomas, chairman and treasurer of the Organizing Committee of the United States, praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offspring under the protection of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Marine Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM. I present the memorial of N. E. Dawson, of Chicago, Ill., on the question of a reform in spelling, setting forth a plan for imparting aptitude in spelling by means of a simplified key to pronunciation applicable to all languages, and suggesting measures for extending a knowledge of it over the nation. The memorial is tolerably long, and I will not ask that it be read; but I request that it be printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Illinois wish to have the memorial specially referred?

Mr. CULLOM. No, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT presented memorials of Lindenwald Grange, No. 985, of Kinderhook; of Gouverneur Grange, of Gouverneur; of Huguenot Grange, No. 1028, of New Paltz, and of Hartwick Grange, of Cooperstown, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation

providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Utica, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, N. Y., and a petition of the Interchurch Conference and Federation and various denominational bodies of the United States, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the city council of Providence, R. I., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the harbor at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURNHAM presented petitions of Rev. Virgil V. Johnson, of Claremont; of Walpole Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Walpole, and of the Baptist Convention of New Hampshire, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of Mayflower Grange, No. 297, of Londonberry; of Granite Grange, No. 7, of Milford, and of Sunapee Lake Grange, No. 112, of Sunapee, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS presented the memorial of J. W. Kendrick, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill," which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Chicago and Monmouth, Ill., praying for the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GAMBLE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Iroquois, Viborg, and Groton, all in the State of South Dakota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLINT presented the petition of Glasgow C. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal., praying that he be recompensed for losses sustained and injuries received while in the military service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FULTON presented petitions of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of Albany, and of sundry citizens of Albany, all in the State of Oregon, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURKETT presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 892) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Dotson; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 6273) granting an increase of pension to William J. Wells; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 5669) granting an increase of pension to Leander C. Hicks; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of College View, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing reading matter for the blind to be carried free through the mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offsprings under the protection of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LONG presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 5854) granting an increase of pension to John W. McWilliams; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 4552) for the relief of William Fletcher; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a memorial of Rippowan Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Stamford, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Torrington, Conn., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Mansfield, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRINTING OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PLATT. I submit a brief majority report from the Committee on Printing and ask that it be printed in the RECORD, together with the letter accompanying the same.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Printing, having been directed by Senate resolution No. 175, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, to inquire into the reasons for the delay in the Government Printing Office in sending to the Senate, especially in the last days of the session, printed copies of bills and joint resolutions pending and awaiting action on the part of Congress, respectfully submits a communication from its clerk, Mr. Albert H. Howe, hereto attached, which, with its accompanying data, this committee adopts as its report. Since the findings herein are, in the judgment of the committee, accurately, comprehensively, and clearly stated, the committee has nothing to add thereto.

T. C. PLATT.
S. B. ELKINS.

Inquiry into the causes of delay in completing the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
August 15, 1906.

Hon. T. C. PLATT,
Chairman Committee on Printing,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: By your direction and in pursuance of the provisions of Senate resolution No. 175, first session, Fifty-ninth Congress, wherein the Committee on Printing is "directed to inquire into the reasons for the delay in the Government Printing Office in sending to the Senate, especially in the last days of the session, printed copies of bills and joint resolutions pending and awaiting action on the part of Congress," I visited Washington and conducted as thorough an investigation as was possible under the terms of the resolution. Considerable testimony was taken, calculated to define the procedure of handling bills and to reveal the causes of the alleged delays of which complaint had been made, a transcription of which testimony is hereto annexed.

Attention is respectfully drawn to the character of the resolution under which the investigation has been conducted, which, by its failure to empower your committee to summon witnesses, places at your disposal in many cases second-hand testimony leading to inference rather than to proven fact. The absence of some necessary witnesses and the disinclination of others to testify has served in several instances to hamper and circumscribe the action of your committee. Again, the absence of provision for the defrayment of the expense of the investigation will necessitate provision hereafter for the payment of stenographic and other services.

At the risk of being didactic, the results of this inquiry will be better understood by illustrating at the outset the processes involved in the handling of supply bills by Congress; and in the illustration of these processes it will be interesting to note the frequency with which the functions of the Government Printing Office are exercised and the respects in which the work of that office is accelerated or impeded by the character of the engrossing and enrolling work of Congress.

It is understood that an appropriation or supply bill invariably originates in a subcommittee of a House committee. During the progress of consideration by the House subcommittee such bills are frequently printed confidentially once or several times for the use of the subcommittee, and when such a bill has attained the form in which the subcommittee determines finally to report to the full committee, the tentative measure is definitely though confidentially printed for report to the full committee.

The full committee ratify or amend the work of the subcommittee and, taking the print supplied by the Government Printing Office for this purpose, report a ratified or amended draft of the measure to the House of Representatives, which reported bill is given a number, and following which the measure is then printed for the use of Congress. When the House of Representatives considers the measure in Committee of the Whole, the amendments of the committee and the sporadic amendments issuing from the floor having been agreed to or rejected, as the case may be, the measure is passed. In the form in which it passes the House it is engrossed by the clerical force of the House and printed in engrossed form on blue ledger paper, in which form it is messaged over to the Senate.

The testimony accompanying this report will show that in cases of this kind the clerical force of the House, and the Government Printing Office as well, proceed with an anticipatory engrossment and preparation of the measure with a view to its ultimate expedition; hence when the final action of the House upon its bill is taken the engrossment and printing of the measure are already tremendously advanced. When the measure is messaged to the Senate it is again printed, carrying the action of being referred to the proper Senate committee.

In the Senate committee very much the same procedure is followed as has been followed in the House. A subcommittee of the Senate committee first considers the House measure, possibly requiring for its confidential uses several prints thereof. The subcommittee report to the full committee, who in turn finally make their report to the Senate, in which form the bill is again, officially, printed for the use of the Senate, with or without amendments, as reported by the Senate committee. This is the print showing certain matter lined out with italicized additions.

After being passed by the Senate with the committee and other amendments the changes are indicated in a separate print called the engrossed amendments of the Senate. In the accomplishment of this print the method of anticipation is again practiced with great effect, both by the clerical force of the Senate and the bill force of the Gov-

ernment Printing Office, to the end that the absolute minimal time may be attained in making the measure available for the use of Congress. When the measure gets back to the House, where it originated, with the engrossed amendments of the Senate, those amendments are numbered, and when the measure with the numbered amendments is referred to the House the bill is ordered printed with the numbered amendments of the Senate dovetailed into the bill.

The measure in this form is considered by conferees, who reach fractional agreement or agreement en masse, as the case may be. Frequently several conferences are ordered. At this point the enrolling clerk of the House makes up the copy for the enrolled bill, which is then printed on parchment, and after the same has been signed by the presiding officers of both Houses, and finally by the President of the United States, it is printed as a public law, which is the final disposition until it is embodied in the statutes.

Appropos of the foregoing the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives, in written testimony contained in the exhibits accompanying this report, makes the following statement:

"When a bill passes both Houses it is not ready by any means to be sent to the President. The fact is that the actual work in perfecting it only begins, as it must be prepared by the enrolling clerk, and with the amendments, if any, sent to the Printing Office (the distance between the Capitol and the Printing Office being great) for proof; returned to the enrolling clerk, read, sent back to be returned on parchment for another reading by the enrolling clerk. If errors are found on one or more sheets, those sheets are returned for correction and re-printing. When the corrections are all made, the parchment, with the original papers—the engrossed copy, the amendments, and the conference reports—are all turned over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which committee repeat the work of the enrolling clerk and his assistants. If found correct, the bill is then taken to the Speaker of the House, etc."

At the risk of repetition, it may be stated that the enrolling clerk of the House, in making his enrollment, compiles his copy for the printer from, first, the desk copy; second, the blue print; third, the engrossed amendments of the Senate, and, finally, the conference reports, varying in number; so that he is practically making his enrollment from five or more different pieces of copy. In a bill having many pages and many amendments, the work of enrollment is complicated and magnitudinous in the extreme, and, considering the care necessary to be exercised in order that not only the language of the bill, but every punctuation mark and capital letter as well, may be absolutely accurate, much time must necessarily be consumed. In emphasis of this point, it may also be stated that, in the preparation and acceptance of each print of the bill, in addition to the preparation of copy, proof must be read, and the work of both the clerical forces of Congress and the bill force of the Government Printing Office has to be fully verified.

In the light of this procedure, let us consider the two measures leading to this investigation, namely, the general deficiency bill and the public buildings bill.

The criticism attaching to the general deficiency bill concerns a delay experienced by the conferees in securing what is known as the numbered amendment print for consideration, this being the print ordered by the House after the bill has been returned to the House by the Senate with the engrossed amendments of the latter dovetailed into the bill. Omitting the preliminary steps involved in the handling of the measure, testimony attached will show that the bill passed the Senate late Thursday night, June 28, 1906.

A preliminary copy, containing the Senate committee amendments only, was sent to the Printing Office at 9 o'clock p. m. of that day by the enrolling clerk of the Senate, who requested that proof be sent him on the following morning. Proof was delivered to him on the following morning (Friday) at 9.20 o'clock. Meanwhile the enrolling clerk of the Senate was engaged until after midnight in compiling his full copy of the engrossed amendments. Upon receipt of the aforesaid partial proof, the enrolling clerk of the Senate completed his comparison of the proof with the copy and returned corrected proof to the Printing Office containing the Senate floor amendments to the bill (about twenty in all), at 10 a. m. of the same morning (Friday). Proof of this latter copy was returned to the Senate by the Government Printing Office at 11.30 a. m. for proper verification and necessary correction.

In this shape the bill was messaged over to the House some time after noon. This official copy for the numbered amendments, which is the form in which the measure is printed for the use of the conferees, and which is prepared by the printing clerk of the House following the receipt by the House of the bill from the Senate with the engrossed amendments, was received at the Government Printing Office at 2.35 p. m., same day, and the completed bill delivered at the Capitol at 3.25 p. m., or within fifty minutes' time.

The Government Printing Office anticipated the action on this bill and, without waiting for the official copy, sent seven forms to press before the official copy reached the Printing Office. The other five forms were either on the press or on the way down to the press when copy was received, and fifty minutes after the receipt of copy by the Printing Office the print desired by the conferees was sent back to Congress. The bill contained 96 pages and 95 amendments. The enrolling clerk of the Senate, in his testimony, asserts that had the proper clerk of the House sent to the Printing Office earlier in the day the conferees might have received the desired print an hour earlier than they actually did receive it.

The testimony of the enrolling clerk of the Senate on this point is as follows:

"Mr. HOWE. Now, the print of the bill that Senator HALE wanted to use in conference of course could not have been supplied to him before it was messaged to the House and enrolled by the House?"

"Mr. PLATT. Yes; it could have been, because the man who makes up the bills with the Senate amendments numbered could have gone to the Printing Office, which we have done time and time again, and have made out his amendments there, and then they probably would have received that bill at the House some little time earlier than they did receive it."

"Mr. HOWE. And you think the conferees would have gotten that print more quickly if some attaché of the House had taken the trouble to go and get an advance copy?"

"Mr. PLATT. Yes. I telephoned to that gentleman, I think, in the morning, that I had the amendments ready and had sent them back to the Printing Office, and I presumed that he would go down there, because the night before he asked me if he went down there if it would do any good on that night. * * * I think there may have possibly been an hour lost there, but I would not say that for sure; but I think there was some little time lost there."

With regard to the public buildings bill, it should be stated at the

outset that the procedure employed in the handling of supply bills was followed in the consideration of that measure. The bill passed the House on the Monday before adjournment, June 25, was messaged to the Senate Tuesday morning and referred to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which committee met on Wednesday, its regular meeting day, to take it up. The committee completed its consideration of the measure Wednesday night and reported the same to the Senate Thursday morning with approximately one hundred and sixty-seven amendments.

As the measure was not privileged, its consideration by the Senate during the day (Thursday) was considerably obstructed, and it was not finally passed until late Thursday night. It was messaged to the House Friday morning. The House promptly disagreed to the amendments of the Senate and asked for a conference, to which the Senate assented, and the conferees met at 3 o'clock, remaining in session until 10 o'clock that night (Friday), at which time they reached a partial agreement. The action of the Senate on this fractional conference report was prompt, but the House, owing to a parliamentary situation, did not act until 12 o'clock midnight.

From fourteen to twenty items remained in disagreement, as to which the House asked for a second conference, to which the Senate agreed, which conference was held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. It was at this point that suggestions of delay were made. It is doubtless true, and the testimony will show, that if the conferees had met after midnight Friday, instead of at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, two hours might have been saved and the final adjournment of Congress advanced to that extent; but the testimony additionally shows that the conferees had been for the two preceding nights engaged in the discharge of Congressional duty until after midnight and were too greatly exhausted to confer on this bill on the night of Friday.

After the final agreement of the conferees on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the clerks of the conference committee were obliged to draft the conference report. This work consumed two hours and a half. It was exacting work, involving the maximum of accuracy. Testimony shows that the clerks of the conference committee were subjected to some interruption by Members of Congress during the progress of their compilation of the conference report, while the final check of the report with the committee's data, which was deemed necessary in the interest of absolute accuracy, made by the two committee clerks with Senator WARREN and Representative BARTHOLOMEW, consumed from a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Some time after the completion of the work of the clerks of the conference committee the report was submitted to the House—approximately at 1:45 p. m. A well-defined rumor tended to show that delay in the submission of the final conference report to the House, between the moment of agreement by the conferees at 10:30 a. m. and the moment of the submission of the conference report to the House at approximately 1:45 p. m., was occasioned by a confusion in the minds of those officials of the House who define the parliamentary procedure of that body as to the right of the House to first submit this second conference report, the impression prevailing that the report should first be submitted to the Senate.

This confusion appeared to have resulted in each House waiting some time for the other House to act. The written testimony of General Parkinson, the reading clerk of the Senate, whose duties carried him to the House at this time, will show that upward of an hour was lost as a result of this confusion. On this point General Parkinson testifies as follows:

"The House authorities labored under erroneous impression that the Senate conferees should submit their report first. At the suggestion of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Platt, made in the presence and with the acquiescence of, I think, Senator HALE or some other excellent authority on the matter of conference reports, I told the House people at least twice that the Senate was waiting for the House conferees to make their report first, which they finally did, but after a wait and delay of an hour or more."

After the submission in the House of the conference report, however, the same was promptly messaged to the Senate and, with equal promptness, agreed to by that body and then entered the hands of the enrolling clerk of the House, from which he proceeded to prepare the copy for the official parchment proof. It is shown in the testimony that this copy reached the Government Printing Office at 4 o'clock p. m., Saturday, June 30, and the printed copy (proof) delivered to the Capitol, signed for by W. J. Browning, at 5:35 p. m. It should be stated that the bill contained twenty pages and approximately one hundred and sixty-seven amendments.

The enrolling force of the House, it is assumed, proceeded to read this proof and found errors therein requiring correction. Testimony shows that there were nine pages requiring to be reprinted, on two of which were errors attributable to the Government Printing Office and on seven of which were errors attributable to the enrolling officer of the House. These pages were returned to the Printing Office singly for reprinting as fast as errors were discovered. The first page reached the Printing Office at 6:16 p. m.

The last one was returned to the Capitol at 7:37 p. m. It should not be assumed that these errors operated to delay the work of Congress, for the reason that the act of reprinting the corrected pages was performed with such celerity by the Government Printing Office that the last corrected page, numbered 15, had been returned by the Government Printing Office before the enrolling clerk of the House had completed the reading of the last five pages of the bill; hence when the enrolling clerk had finally completed his comparison of the bill all errors had been rectified and a corrected print was in his possession.

It will be interesting to note that in respect of one page returned to the Government Printing Office a second time for correction of an error discovered later, for which the Capitol was responsible, the Printing Office completed the work of reprinting in exactly eight minutes. This final correction was made in the neighborhood of 9 p. m., after which the bill had to be compared by the Committee on Enrolled Bills before being signed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the President of the United States.

From the foregoing description of the handling of these two measures, necessarily lengthy and involved, the following facts and conditions prominently appear:

As to the work of the Government Printing Office, testimony shows that the bill force is composed of experienced men, its personnel being the same as it has been for years. Congressional work is invariably given the preference over all other work. The amount of work performed by the Office during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress exceeded by approximately three times the amount of work performed at the preceding long session and exceeded approximately by 5 per cent the amount of work performed during all three sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress. A table appearing on page 27 of the testi-

mony gives the details of this work. The bill force of the Printing Office during the last session of Congress was smaller by seven men than during the previous Congress.

The amount of time consumed by the Printing Office in the handling of the two measures around which criticism centered seems to have been not unreasonable, but rather positively expeditious. Allegations of witnesses as to delays on the part of the Printing Office have been investigated as carefully as practicable, and have been found to be too general to merit censure. In fact, they are in the main trivial and in some cases react upon those making them. The enrolling clerk of the House and the enrolling clerk of the Senate, whose duties bring them into close relationship with the work of the Printing Office, and who would be probably greater sufferers than any others through delinquencies on the part of the Printing Office, pronounce the work of the Government Printing Office during the closing days of the last session as being essentially good. Mr. McKenney, the enrolling clerk of the House, thus characterizes the work of the Government Printing Office and, incidentally, his own:

"The public buildings bill reached me about 2:30 p. m., June 30, I think, but I paid no attention to time, and it may have been an hour before or an hour later. The bill was given immediate attention, and it was sent to the Printing Office as soon as possible, was returned to me for comparison with the original papers without unnecessary delay. Corrections were made on some sheets, which were sent to the Printing Office and corrected sheets returned to me."

"When I had completed reading the bill, every sheet sent to the Printing Office for correction had been returned; thus showing the efficiency and promptness of the bill and messenger forces of the Printing Office. The bill was then turned over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills for comparison. As every word, punctuation mark, and even capital letters are read aloud in comparison, much time is of necessity consumed, especially in reading the large sheets of parchment, each equal to two sheets of an engrossed bill. Then came the bill for engrossment and enrollment authorizing the expenditure of money for various public buildings, which went through the same process as every bill does in engrossment and enrollment. There was no unnecessary delay with either of these bills, the deficiency bill, or other bills, at any time during the session of the Fifty-ninth Congress to cause censure or even unfavorable comment so far as the Printing Office is concerned with my work. * * * Personally, I was nearly worn-out. The forty-eight hours preceding adjournment I did not have one minute's sleep, did not have one mouthful to eat from one breakfast until another, and I think the Printing Office force suffered an equally strenuous time. They are heroes, every one of them."

Mr. Platt, the enrolling clerk of the Senate, thus characterizes the work of the Printing Office when asked to state whether, as a result of his experience in dealing with the Printing Office, he could allege reasonable alacrity on the part of the office:

"Yes. I have not any hesitation in saying that I think the Printing Office, on the whole, is very expeditious, and, as a general thing, very correct. There is occasionally a short delay sometimes, when we think there ought not to be, and there may be a little fault to find in the proof reading sometimes, but those things will happen in the best-regulated families. You can not help it. I have never lost anything on account of delay in the Printing Office since we commenced to enroll bills by printing; never. I have always found that the Printing Office has been, I think, equal to the emergency."

From the practice of anticipation by the Government Printing Office of the work of Congress much good has been shown to result. If the Printing Office were to wait for the receipt of copy from the Capitol before setting up bill matter the work of Congress would be greatly prolonged. An illustration of the utility of this practice is shown in the handling of the supplemental bill, H. R. 20511, making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, etc., which act after being messaged to the Senate was passed at 6:17 p. m. on Saturday, June 30.

The Printing Office realizing that the Senate would in all probability pass the measure in the same form in which it passed the House, proceeded to print the enrolled copy and sent the same to the Senate at 5:49 p. m., or an hour and eight minutes before the Senate had acted upon the measure. This, of course, could only be possible in respect of a measure which the Senate would in all probability pass without amendment.

Nothing has been developed in the course of this investigation which would justify a conclusion that the present administration of the Government Printing Office is not distinctly creditable.

As to the performances of the enrolling offices of Congress, it can be safely asserted, without fear of contradiction, that considering the magnitude and complexity of their work it was performed with all possible expedition consistent with exactness. The testimony would tend to show that the enrolling force of the House, upon which the bulk of the work of enrollment falls, is undermanned, and that a proper increase in that force would be promotive of greater celerity in the performance of work devolving upon that office.

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that in the transmission of copy, proofs, and other printed matter between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office and in some instances between the Government Printing Office and the Executive Departments, the messenger force of the Government Printing Office is largely availed of. This force consists of a maximum of six bicycle messengers—usually four. Congress should not be dependent upon this messenger force, reliable and efficient as it has been shown to be, but should have messengers attached to its enrolling offices, especially during the closing days of the sessions of Congress, when the congestion of public business is great. Moreover, the efficiency of the messenger force of the Government Printing Office should not be depleted by the calls of the Executive Departments.

I venture the opinion that the inauguration of a time-record system which would show the precise time of receipt and delivery of copy, proof, etc., both at the Capitol and the Government Printing Office, would, by the facility it might afford in fixing responsibility for delays, tend to maximum efficiency in work and preclude much irresponsible criticism. Congress should at least be as well equipped for the proper and precise conduct of its business as a commercial institution. It is safe to assume that no commercial institution would for one moment tolerate methods as irresponsible as those which now obtain in the handling of Congressional bill work.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that during the closing days of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress there was an unusual congestion of important legislation, which may have to a degree, though not unnecessarily, retarded the completion of the work of Congress.

Very respectfully,

A. H. HOWE.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to ask unanimous consent that Order of Business 2969, being the bill (H. R. 15434) to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions, be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WETMORE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6557) granting a pension to Penelope T. Cummings (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6558) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Pearce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6559) granting an increase of pension to John Holt (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6560) granting an increase of pension to Reuben D. Dodge; and

A bill (S. 6561) granting an increase of pension to George W. Blair.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 6562) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 6563) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, N. Dak.;

A bill (S. 6564) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wahpeton, N. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 6565) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 6566) authorizing the extension of Twenty-third street NW.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6567) granting an increase of pension to George C. Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6568) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Hodge;

A bill (S. 6569) granting an increase of pension to George Porter;

A bill (S. 6570) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cole;

A bill (S. 6571) granting an increase of pension to William G. Ross;

A bill (S. 6572) granting an increase of pension to Aaron L. Roberts (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6573) granting an increase of pension to John A. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6574) granting an increase of pension to Maria H. Waggoner;

A bill (S. 6575) granting an increase of pension to David Backus (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6576) granting an increase of pension to Michael Meyers.

Mr. GALLINGER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6577) to extend the time for payment of certain assessments in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6578) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, and to amend an act amendatory thereof approved June 20, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6579) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Morrill;

A bill (S. 6580) granting an increase of pension to Ella B. Green;

A bill (S. 6581) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Lowell;

A bill (S. 6582) granting an increase of pension to Moses Rowell;

A bill (S. 6583) granting an increase of pension to Abram P. Colby;

A bill (S. 6584) granting an increase of pension to John Heath;

A bill (S. 6585) granting an increase of pension to Amos Ham;

A bill (S. 6586) granting an increase of pension to Wesley J. Ladd;

A bill (S. 6587) granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Currier (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6588) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hathorn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Washington D. Gray (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 6590) granting an increase of pension to Theron Hammer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Campbell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 6592) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Isaac Laverty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6593) granting an increase of pension to Webb Hall;

A bill (S. 6594) granting an increase of pension to Charles Smith;

A bill (S. 6595) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Doyle;

A bill (S. 6596) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cobb;

A bill (S. 6597) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Read;

A bill (S. 6598) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Goss;

A bill (S. 6599) granting an increase of pension to William T. Locke;

A bill (S. 6600) granting an increase of pension to Edward McNabb;

A bill (S. 6601) granting a pension to Rose E. Staples;

A bill (S. 6602) granting an increase of pension to Wright Bardsley; and

A bill (S. 6603) granting a pension to Mary A. Rhoades.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6604) to establish in the Department of the Interior a bureau to obtain and publish information concerning the causes of insanity, murder, and other crimes and vices, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6605) granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Washburn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6606) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sholl;

A bill (S. 6607) granting an increase of pension to Asher M. Castle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6608) granting an increase of pension to John N. Malcom (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6609) granting an increase of pension to John Shank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Johnson;

A bill (S. 6611) granting a pension to Georgia G. Cook (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6612) granting an increase of pension to George H. McClung (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6613) granting a pension to Jennie S. Minor;

A bill (S. 6614) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Alexander (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6615) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Atkin; and

A bill (S. 6616) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Crooker.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6617) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward Callan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 6618) to authorize the

sale of a portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6619) granting a pension to Betsy Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6620) for the relief of the deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ky. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6621) for the relief of the trustees of the African Baptist Church, of Paris, Ky. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6622) for the relief of the trustees of the Green River Collegiate Institute as successor to Hart Seminary, of Munfordville, Ky. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6623) granting a pension to Samuel H. Mitchell;

A bill (S. 6624) granting an increase of pension to Alvin N. Kite; and

A bill (S. 6625) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Henry.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 6626) for the establishment of a drainage fund and the construction of works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6627) to provide for celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea in or near the city of Los Angeles, State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6628) authorizing the appointment of Charles A. Sewall, M. D., as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on the retired list of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6629) authorizing the appointment of George F. Tolley as a gunner on the retired list of the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6630) for the relief of Carlos Manjarrez; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6631) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hodgman;

A bill (S. 6632) granting an increase of pension to William Davis;

A bill (S. 6633) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Wright;

A bill (S. 6634) granting an increase of pension to John P. Murray;

A bill (S. 6635) granting an increase of pension to John A. Morris;

A bill (S. 6636) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Grover (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6637) granting an increase of pension to James J. Eubank (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6638) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jumping Branch, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6639) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravenswood, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6640) for the relief of the trustees of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bunker Hill, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6641) for the relief of the trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Webster, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6642) for the relief of the trustees of the Fetterman (now West Main Street) Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grafton, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6643) for the relief of Caledonia Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Shepherdstown, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6644) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist

Episcopal Church of Paw Paw, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 6645) granting an increase of pension to Timothy C. Stillwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 6646) for the relief of the estate of William L. Bradley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6647) to establish district land courts of the United States, and an appellate land court of the United States; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the bill may lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Idaho, the bill will lie on the table.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6648) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire that the bill may lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6649) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6650) granting an increase of pension to John A. McGinty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6651) to amend an act entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 6652) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Lockwood; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 6653) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to enter on the roll of the Third Regiment of Michigan Cavalry Volunteers the name of William J. Shirley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 6654) to promote and retire Maj. John W. Dillenback, retired; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6655) to increase pensions for loss of limbs during military or naval service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 6656) granting an increase of pension to Eli M. Skinner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6657) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Douglas, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6658) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Avery;

A bill (S. 6659) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Baker;

A bill (S. 6660) granting an increase of pension to Byron D. Brown;

A bill (S. 6661) granting an increase of pension to James M. Caswell;

A bill (S. 6662) granting an increase of pension to John N. Chase;

A bill (S. 6663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Chase;

A bill (S. 6664) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Foss;

A bill (S. 6665) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. T. Goodrich;

A bill (S. 6666) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Goodwin;

A bill (S. 6667) granting an increase of pension to George Harwood;

A bill (S. 6668) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hutchins;

A bill (S. 6669) granting an increase of pension to Timothy B. Lewis;

A bill (S. 6670) granting an increase of pension to Dana H. McDuffee;

A bill (S. 6671) granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Marshall;

A bill (S. 6672) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Peavey;

A bill (S. 6673) granting an increase of pension to John Sargent;

A bill (S. 6674) granting an increase of pension to Michael Scanlon;

A bill (S. 6675) granting an increase of pension to Horace H. Small;

A bill (S. 6676) granting an increase of pension to William Stevens;

A bill (S. 6677) granting an increase of pension to William L. S. Tabor;

A bill (S. 6678) granting an increase of pension to Hiram M. Tarbell; and

A bill (S. 6679) granting an increase of pension to Edson H. Webster.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 6680) to provide for an increased annual appropriation for the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established and maintained under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6681) granting a pension to Minnie A. Dawson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6682) granting an increase of pension to Roswell W. Gates (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6683) granting an increase of pension to Albert Barney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney;

A bill (S. 6685) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. R. Atwell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6686) granting an increase of pension to Virgil A. Phillips;

A bill (S. 6687) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6688) granting a pension to Ann Monegan.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 6689) to provide for the erection of a monument on the site of Fort Clatsop, Oreg.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6690) for the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle, and their legal representatives; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6691) granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation at Scarborough Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station, in section 17, township 9 north, range 9 west of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6692) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pendleton, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6693) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portland, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6694) granting a pension to Eliza Scott Chandler;

A bill (S. 6695) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Thompson;

A bill (S. 6696) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Bullis;

A bill (S. 6697) granting a pension to Mary Robbins;

A bill (S. 6698) granting an increase of pension to David D. Garrison;

A bill (S. 6699) granting a pension to Michael Goetz;

A bill (S. 6700) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Grant;

A bill (S. 6701) granting an increase of pension to Boyd F. Seely; and

A bill (S. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Dubois.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 6703) granting an increase of pension to John H. Niblock; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 6704) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama," approved February 24, 1905; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BENSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6705) granting an increase of pension to Holmes Clayton;

A bill (S. 6706) granting an increase of pension to James T. Stewart;

A bill (S. 6707) granting an increase of pension to Stephen E. Lemon;

A bill (S. 6708) granting an increase of pension to Columbus B. Mason;

A bill (S. 6709) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shawver;

A bill (S. 6710) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Way;

A bill (S. 6711) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. F. Keller;

A bill (S. 6712) granting an increase of pension to Orin Ingram; and

A bill (S. 6713) granting an increase of pension to James L. Short.

Mr. BURKETT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6714) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bolshaw (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6715) granting an increase of pension to Dick Richardson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6716) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Bishop (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6717) granting an increase of pension to Manasa T. Houser (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6718) granting an increase of pension to Augustus L. Holbrook (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6719) granting an increase of pension to Jane Newton.

Mr. BURKETT (for Mr. MILLARD) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6720) granting an increase of pension to James T. McIntosh;

A bill (S. 6721) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Leslie; and

A bill (S. 6722) granting an increase of pension to William Arnold.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6723) granting an increase of pension to Augusta P. Morgan; and

A bill (S. 6724) granting a pension to Mary W. Grannis.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 6725) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6727) for the relief of the estate of John Fields, sr., deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6728) to establish a record office; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6729) authorizing the President to appoint Webb C. Maglathlin a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6730) to prohibit the employment of children in the manufacture or production of articles intended for interstate commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6731) granting a pension to Elizabeth Huntington Rice;

A bill (S. 6732) granting a pension to John Trefry;

A bill (S. 6733) granting a pension to Anna D. Barnes;

A bill (S. 6734) granting a pension to John C. Snell;

A bill (S. 6735) granting a pension to Charles F. Winch; and

A bill (S. 6736) granting a pension to Charles H. Tracy.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 6737) for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Tarr, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 6738) granting a pension to Margaret Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 6739) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Smethurst; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6740) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Watson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 6741) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Weatherman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6742) for the relief of the county court of Owen County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6743) for the relief of the county court of Allen County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6744) for the relief of the trustees of the Colored Baptist Church of New Castle, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6745) for the relief of the county court of Bath County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6746) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Mount Sterling, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6747) for the relief of the vestry of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bowling Green, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6748) for the relief of the trustees of the Sulphur Well Christian Church, near Nicholasville, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6749) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Brandenburg, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6750) for the relief of the trustees of the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paris, Ky.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 6751) to incorporate the International Sunday School Association of America; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 6752) for the relief of the trustees of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Gettysburg, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6753) for the relief of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, of Gettysburg, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GEARIN introduced a bill (S. 6754) granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6755) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter on the roll of Capt. Orlando Humason's Company B, First Oregon Mounted Volunteers, the name of Hezekiah Davis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6756) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. B. McDevitt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6757) for the relief of the Locust Dale Academy, of Madison County, Va. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6758) for the relief of the trustees of Piney Branch (or Yellow) Church, of Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6759) for the relief of the trustees of the Tabernacle Methodist Church, of Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6760) for the relief of the trustees of Salem Baptist Church, Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6761) for the relief of the trustees of Zoan Baptist Church, Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6762) for the relief of the trustees of the Liberty Baptist Church and the trustees of the Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bealton, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6763) for the relief of the trustees of the Old School Baptist Church of Upperville, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6764) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Paris, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6765) for the relief of the trustees of Chappawamsic Primitive Baptist Church, of Stafford County, Va. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6766) for the relief of the trustees of the Little River Missionary Baptist Church, near Aldie, Va.

Mr. LONG introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6767) granting an increase of pension to John C. Brown; and

A bill (S. 6768) granting an increase of pension to John E. Hayes.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6769) granting an increase of pension to James T. McReynolds;

A bill (S. 6770) granting an increase of pension to William E. Julian;

A bill (S. 6771) granting an increase of pension to James W. Coker;

A bill (S. 6772) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Lyda;

A bill (S. 6773) granting an increase of pension to Miles J. Williams;

A bill (S. 6774) granting an increase of pension to James B. Hackett; and

A bill (S. 6775) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Proffitt.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 6776) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6777) for the relief of the trustees of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Madisonville, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 6778) granting an increase of pension to William Ausmus;

A bill (S. 6779) granting an increase of pension to A. F. Broyles; and

A bill (S. 6780) granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Emmert.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 6781) for the relief of the trustees of the Beaufort Library Society, of Beaufort, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6782) for the relief of the vestry and church wardens of the Episcopal Church of the parish of Christ Church, of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 6783) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at New Braunfels, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6784) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Victoria, in the State of Texas;

A bill (S. 6785) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Marshall, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6786) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Sulphur Springs, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6787) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Waxahachie, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6788) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Cleburne, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6789) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Brenham, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 6790) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Navasota, Tex.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6791) granting an increase of pension to Adelle F. Rudd;

A bill (S. 6792) granting an increase of pension to John L. Daniels;

A bill (S. 6793) granting an increase of pension to Simon Peter Wallerson;

A bill (S. 6794) granting a pension to Mary Wilson;

A bill (S. 6795) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Tillotson;

A bill (S. 6796) granting an increase of pension to Emily J. de Behrens;

A bill (S. 6797) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus S. Pitts;

A bill (S. 6798) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Lines;

A bill (S. 6799) granting an increase of pension to William A. Fiske;

A bill (S. 6800) granting an increase of pension to Esther Eldredge;

A bill (S. 6801) granting an increase of pension to Millie Leopard;

A bill (S. 6802) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Selmer;

A bill (S. 6803) granting a pension to Alice R. Prouty;

A bill (S. 6804) granting an increase of pension to James Dunse;

A bill (S. 6805) granting an increase of pension to Francis McKeag; and

A bill (S. 6806) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Smith.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6807) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Van Oersdel;

A bill (S. 6808) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wood (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6809) granting a pension to Mary T. Cossitt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 6810) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,' approved February 26, 1895," approved June 27, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6811) granting an increase of pension to James Carpenter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 6812) granting a pension to Regina Ebert; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6813) granting an increase of pension to Thore Knudson;

A bill (S. 6814) granting a pension to Alice Bosworth;

A bill (S. 6815) granting an increase of pension to James F. Spencer;

A bill (S. 6816) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wood;

A bill (S. 6817) granting an increase of pension to William B. Scott; and

A bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to John E. Anthony.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills; which were read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6819) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Bigalow;

A bill (S. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bullard;

A bill (S. 6821) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan M. Adams;

A bill (S. 6822) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Christopherson;

A bill (S. 6823) granting an increase of pension to John H. Holsey;

A bill (S. 6824) granting an increase of pension to Byron Canfield;

A bill (S. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Roberts;

A bill (S. 6826) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Turner;

A bill (S. 6827) granting an increase of pension to Theodore J. Sweeting; and

A bill (S. 6828) granting an increase of pension to Walter D. Greene.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 6829) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Cheney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6830) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Seavey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 6831) for the relief of the trustees of the Ewing Institute, of Perryville, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6832) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Perryville, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 74) providing for an amendment to the Constitution to fix the order of succession to the Presidency in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 75) providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in all preliminary hearings of a criminal nature; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KNOX introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF SAMUEL LEE, DECEASED.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 850) making appropriation to pay the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Lee, deceased, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ELEVATOR, GRAIN BUYING, AND FORWARDING BUSINESS.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives 3,000 copies of the testimony taken in the investigation, pursuant to Senate resolution of June 25, 1906, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a thorough investigation of the elevator and grain buying and forwarding business of this country to determine to what extent special favors have been granted to them by railroad companies; the influence which the alleged monopolizing of this branch of business has had upon the market, the injury it has worked to the grain producers, the extent to which the railroads, their officers, directors, stockholders, and employees own or control the grain-buying and grain-forwarding companies, and the manner in which these railroads, their officers, directors, stockholders, and employees secured holdings, if any, in these grain buying, storing, and forwarding companies, and to report the same to the Congress at its next session, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

MARY LAJORD.

Mr. NELSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Mary Lajord, widow of Thomas Lajord, deceased, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary, at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the conduct of the inquiry into the causes of delay in completing the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, under the provisions of Senate resolution

No. 175, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. FLINT. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, etc., filed in the Department of Commerce and Labor in connection with the investigation of the matter of Japanese attending the public schools in the city of San Francisco, Cal., if not incompatible with the public interests.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution just read?

Mr. SPOONER. Let it be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Wisconsin the resolution will be again read.

The resolution was again read; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

RELIEF WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. FLINT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 10,000 copies of the report made by General Greeley to the War Department in reference to relief work in and about San Francisco subsequent to the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1905, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for the use of the War Department.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

Mr. PETTUS. For my colleague [Mr. MORGAN] I submit a resolution. I ask that it be read and lie over, and I give notice that my colleague desires to speak to the resolution to-morrow.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals is directed to inquire and report, by bill or otherwise, whether any or what action of Congress is necessary to bring the alleged corporation of the Panama Railroad within the direct control of the Isthmian Canal Commission or of the Government of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] the resolution offered by him on behalf of his colleague [Mr. MORGAN] will lie over and be printed.

DISMISSAL OF THREE COMPANIES OF TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there are a great many nominations before the committees, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will withhold that motion for a moment, I want to call up a resolution which I offered a few days ago calling for some facts which I should be glad to have brought to the notice of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I will waive the motion for the present.

Mr. FORAKER. The resolution to which I refer went over under the rule. I ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution as requested by the Senator from Ohio. It will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 3d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, full information bearing upon the recent order dismissing from the military service of the United States three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States troops (colored).

The VICE-PRESIDENT. To this resolution the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] has proposed an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the proposed substitute of Mr. FORAKER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, orders, and so forth, filed in the War Department in connection with the recent discharge of the enlisted men of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, together with a complete list of the men discharged, showing the record of each, the amount of retained pay (under section 1281 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 912, edition of 1901), if any, to the credit of each man at the time of his discharge; the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any other similar case, as to the effect upon his right to such retained pay, and also the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any similar case, as to the effect of such discharge upon the right of an enlisted man to retire on three-fourths pay, with an allowance for subsistence and clothing (under section 1260 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 890, edition of 1901), and his right to enter a National Soldiers' Home (under section 4821 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3332, edition of 1901); his right to be buried in a national cemetery (under section 4878 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3378, edition of 1901),

and his right to receive transportation and subsistence from place of discharge to his home (as provided for in section 1290 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 916, edition of 1901); also a complete official record of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, from the time of its muster in to the date of the discharge of Companies B, C, and D.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I desire to amend the resolution as I offered it by inserting in line 6, on page 1, after the word "infantry," the words "including the form of discharge."

I now observe that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who offered resolution No. 180, is not in the Chamber. I do not like to take up the matter for consideration in his absence so far as his own resolution is concerned, but if there be no objection, I will modify my resolution so as to offer it as an independent resolution by itself. I ask consideration for it, if there be no objection to that modification.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent that his proposed amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania may be offered as an independent resolution, and that it may be considered. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Ohio a question. As the Senator has remarked, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is absent. I should like to offer a substitute which will substantially cover the matter contained in both the others. It in fact embodies both of them in one resolution, and takes in the resolution of the Senator from Ohio exactly as it now reads, excepting that it calls on the President for all the information instead of having two resolutions, one directed to the President and the other to the Secretary of War.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, to that I am opposed. I do not care to call upon the President about the matter. I do not feel disposed to bother him any further. All I want is certain specific information, which is on file in the War Department, in the custody of the Secretary of War, and I specify what it is we want. We want all of it, and we want it without regard to whether somebody might think it was incompatible with the public interest or not.

I have no objection to the resolution which has been offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania being adopted. It calls upon the President for any information he may see fit to give or for any communication he may desire to make to the Senate. The resolution I have offered is entirely impersonal in every sense of the word. It calls for nothing except facts—facts that are essential to the proper consideration of the questions that may arise in connection with this matter, questions which I think all Senators here realize are likely to be to a greater or less degree discussed in the Chamber at an early date.

There is no reason why there should be any calling upon the President for the information that I have asked for. If the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] wants to offer his resolution as a substitute for the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], I do not object to that, but I do not want to have my own resolution disposed of in that manner.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LODGE. I beg pardon. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. FORAKER. Not at all.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Pennsylvania is, I know, very anxious for the consideration of his resolution, which was the first one offered; and I do not think it would be quite fair to him in his absence to set that resolution aside without action. My own opinion is that that resolution is the most desirable one to pass. It is one calling upon the President for information.

I am also in favor of the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio. The only suggestion I desired to make was that, in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I think it would be a little more considerate to him not to put his resolution aside and adopt another on the same subject.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I do not desire to put that resolution aside. I have no objection to any Senator here asking for the consideration of that resolution, but I do not myself feel at liberty to make such a request. I do feel at liberty, however, to present and urge my own resolution, and if the Senator from Pennsylvania shall desire to press his resolution, there is no conflict between what he calls for and what I call for. I do not know exactly what his purpose may have been or what his idea generally about the subject may be; but I do know that I have not asked for any information except that which is absolutely essential, which we ought to be furnished with, and which, no doubt the War Department will be able to furnish us without

any trouble or without any particular delay. Therefore I ask again, there being, as I understand, no objection to the modification of my resolution which I have suggested, that it may now be considered on its merits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, if we are to consider these resolutions, and they are not to be allowed to go over in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I hope they will be considered in the order in which they were offered and that we may have an opportunity of voting first on the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will again put the request of the Senator from Ohio. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent that his proposed amendment may be offered as an original resolution and be now considered. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, inasmuch as the parliamentary status of the resolution has been changed, in the absence of my colleague I ask that it may go over.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I do not understand that it must go over. I did not offer any original resolution. I asked consent to modify my resolution, and that consent, I understood, was granted. I modified the resolution I offered by offering it as an original one instead of as a substitute. I do not want to interfere with the resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, but I do want the consideration of my own resolution.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio allow me?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I was going to suggest to the Senator, inasmuch as the Committee on Military Affairs will have a meeting this afternoon or to-morrow, that both the resolutions be referred to that committee.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, it is not usual to refer to a committee a resolution that simply calls for data and documents that are in the custody of a Department of the Government, and I do not see what could be gained by considering in committee whether we would ask for the names of these men, the form of their discharge, the causes of it, and the other data that I have called for. So I hope the resolution may be now considered.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, changing the resolution from an amendment to the original resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to an original resolution and offering it as an original resolution is offering it in a new form, and therefore an objection that carries it over one day, it seems to me, clearly lies.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion—

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, the Chair will remember that I asked unanimous consent to modify my resolution in that respect, so that I might offer it independently and not as a substitute. I did that out of deference to the Senator from Pennsylvania, with whose resolution I did not want to interfere in the slightest, he not being here. I did not want to further delay. I understand that it is within the rules of the Senate for a Senator to modify a resolution offered by himself whether there be objection or not; that that is the right of a Senator offering a resolution; but I was careful to ask consent, which I understood was granted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the offering of a pending amendment to a resolution as an independent resolution changes its parliamentary status, and that it would, under objection, have to lie over one day.

Mr. FORAKER. But it would not if—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Not if unanimous consent is given for its consideration. The Chair asked if there was objection; objection has been made. The Chair will again put the request. Is there objection?

Mr. FORAKER. The Chair will allow me, before putting the request, to remind him that the statement I made was that I would make that modification if there was no objection; but if there should be objection, then I would leave it as it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that to have been the effect of the statement of the Senator from Ohio. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making an objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects.

Mr. WARREN. If I am in order, Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. I understood consent was given, and then I offered the amendment which had been accepted, as I understood.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair put the request of the Senator from Ohio, and understood that objection was made.

Mr. FORAKER. Very well. What I inquired about is not, however, on that point. My inquiry was as to whether my amendment to this resolution has been adopted or not. If not, I will ask unanimous consent that I may modify the resolution in the respect I have suggested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio has the right to modify his amendment as he sees fit. The Secretary will state the modification proposed by the Senator from Ohio.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 6, after the words "United States Infantry," insert "including the form of discharge."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The modification is made.

Mr. FORAKER. Now, I move that resolution No. 181 offered by me as a substitute for resolution No. 180—I do not offer this now originally in view of the objection, but I offer it as a substitute, as originally offered—and move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution No. 181 as a substitute for Senate resolution No. 180.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, Senators sitting around me rightfully suggest that this is the proper business before the Senate, and that it is not necessary to make a motion to proceed to its consideration. So I insist upon the consideration of my amendment as a substitute for resolution No. 180.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is within the Senator's right.

Mr. CULBERSON. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Well, Mr. President, I have offered a substitute to take the place of the two resolutions which have been offered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator said that he would like to offer a substitute, but, as the Chair understands, he did not offer it. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] thereafter rose and was recognized.

Mr. WARREN. I sent my substitute to the desk, and it was returned to me. That was as far as I was able to get with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was not aware of that fact. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] offers an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], which will be read.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, it is proposed to add to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio the language contained in the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the proposed amendment of Mr. FORAKER it is proposed to add the following:

The Secretary of War is also directed to send to the Senate a copy of the order issued to Maj. C. W. Penrose, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, directing him not to deliver to the civil authorities of Texas certain men of his command charged with assault to murder and murder, at Brownsville, Tex., August 13, 1906, and referred to by Major Penrose in his letter of August 24, 1906, to Capt. W. J. McDonald, of the Texas rangers.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if I have the power to do so, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I shall vote for the resolution and the substitute offered by the Senator from Ohio, but I hope the Senator from Ohio will allow this matter to go over until to-morrow. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who first brought this subject to the attention of the Senate, is absent, and I have never known a resolution to be taken up in the absence of the Senator who introduced it, especially where it was made apparent to the Senate by a statement from his colleague that that course would be objectionable to him.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I am very much obliged to him for making the suggestion he has made. I was pressing the matter under the impression I had received from statements made by Senators who were speaking to me about it, not from the floor, but from their chairs, that it was all right, so far as the Senator who was absent is concerned, to press the matter at this time. If, however, there is any objection—and I did not know that the objection of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Knox] to the consideration of this matter was the absence of his colleague—

Mr. SPOONER. It was practically that.

Mr. FORAKER. I would have so understood it doubtless if I had not been misled by other Senators. Of course, under the circumstances, I shall not ask that the subject be considered in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

Mr. GALLINGER. Retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Ohio to accept the amendment proposed to his amendment by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; I have no objection to that amendment; but before this matter goes over I should like to have some understanding as to when the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is to be here. I was told when I acquiesced in the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] that the Senator from Pennsylvania would be here to-morrow, but I am now told that his absence will be indefinite. I do not want to indefinitely postpone the matter. Is there any Senator who can inform us when the Senator from Pennsylvania will return?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania informed me before he left yesterday that he would return some time to-day. I think the request made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] is a very natural one.

Mr. FORAKER. I think so, too.

Mr. WARREN. I do not think that the Senator from Pennsylvania would like to have this resolution passed without the other; and so they should both go over.

Mr. FORAKER. I have no objection to that, with the understanding that the Senator from Pennsylvania is expected to return at a reasonably early date—to-morrow or next day, or in the course of the week.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] will be stated.

Mr. WARREN. That is in the nature of a substitute which will cover all the other matter pertaining to the same subject. I desire to say to the Senator from Ohio, if I can have his attention, that it includes the subject-matter of all the resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming desire that his proposed substitute be read?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; let it be read and printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be read.

Mr. FORAKER. If it be necessary, I want to make a request that the resolution retain its place on the table.

Mr. HALE. That is not needed, if the Senator will allow me. On yesterday, at his request, the whole subject was left upon the table, to be called up for consideration at any time, instead of going to the Calendar. There is no need of any further request.

Mr. FORAKER. I did not think so—

Mr. HALE. It has every privilege now.

Mr. FORAKER. But some brother Senators suggested to me to make the request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] proposes a substitute, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the proposed substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, full information bearing upon the recent order dismissing from the military service of the United States three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States troops (colored), together with copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, orders, etc., filed in the War Department in connection with the recent discharge of the enlisted men of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, including the form of discharge, together with a complete list of the men discharged, showing the record of each, the amount of retained pay (under section 1281 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 912, edition of 1901), if any, to the credit of each man at the time of his discharge; the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any other similar case, as to the effect upon his right to such retained pay, and also the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any similar case, as to the effect of such discharge upon the right of an enlisted man to retire on three-fourths pay, with an allowance for subsistence and clothing (under section 1260 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 890, edition of 1901), and his right to enter a National Soldiers' Home (under section 4821 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3332, edition of 1901), his right to be buried in a national cemetery (under section 4878 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3378, edition of 1901), and his right to receive transportation and subsistence from place of discharge to his home, as provided for in section 1290 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, volume 1, page 916, edition of 1901; also a complete official record of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry from the time of its muster in to the date of the discharge of Companies B, C, and D.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be printed and lie upon the table.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS BY PROBATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a communication from Judge William H. De Lacey setting forth some reasons why the more modern treatment of criminals by probation, so success-

fully tried in several of the States, should be adopted into the Federal procedure, together with a supplemental paper on the subject of child labor, to which I invite your especial attention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Twenty-third Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

CONTROL OF YELLOW FEVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The inclosed papers are transmitted to the Congress in the earnest hope that it will take suitable action in the matter. Major Reed's part in the experiments which resulted in teaching us how to cope with yellow fever was such as to render mankind his debtor; and this nation should in some proper fashion bear witness to this fact.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

CHURCH CLAIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith submit to the Congress the report of the Secretary of War and of the Judge-Advocate-General in reference to the claims presented by the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church for amounts due from the United States to the various Roman Catholic churches in the islands for use and occupation by troops of the United States, and for damages during such occupation. I cordially indorse all that is said in these reports, and earnestly hope that the amount recommended by the board will be immediately appropriated, in order to do what is really an act of substantial justice to the Roman Catholic churches of the Philippines, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War. It is not only a matter of equity that we should pay this sum, but for the reasons set forth by the Secretary of War it is very greatly to the interest of the people of the Philippine Islands that it should be paid. I have accordingly approved the action of the Secretary of War in directing that the same board be reconvened, or another convened, to report on the advisability of paying additional sums to the Roman Catholic churches in the islands, in view of the damages inflicted upon them by reason of the war and by the insurgents. I feel that this is peculiarly a case where, in the interest of the Philippine people themselves, it would be wise for the Congress to exercise a large liberality.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

DISMISSALS FROM THE NAVY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the facts that, under the provisions of articles 36 and 37 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, the President has no longer the authority to dismiss an officer of the Navy in time of peace, unless in pursuance of a sentence of a general court-martial, and even in time of war his right of dismissal is practically subject to review by a court-martial, to be assembled within six months, if the accused officer demands this court. The articles in question are in the terms following:

"ART. 36. No officer shall be dismissed from the naval service except by the order of the President or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a general court-martial or in mitigation thereof.

"ART. 37. When any officer dismissed by order of the President since March 3, 1865, makes, in writing, an application for trial, setting forth, under oath, that he has been wrongfully dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he shall have been dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not be convened within six months from the presentation of such application for trial, or if such court, being convened, shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal by the President shall be void."

This condition of the law was called to my attention by a recent painful and humiliating incident. On May 9, 1905, an officer of the Navy was accused of behavior so indecent and disgusting as to show clearly his unfitness (if guilty, as charged) to hold a commission or associate with officers and gentlemen. The nature of the alleged misconduct and the lack of compulsory power in naval courts to enforce the attendance of civilian witnesses, as well as the locality where the offense was said to have been committed, caused a long and very unfortunate, although quite unavoidable, delay in his trial by court-martial, which did not occur until January 18, 1906. He was then convicted, but the court, while imposing a severe penalty, to my surprise as well as that of the Navy Department, did not sentence the offender to

dismissal from the service. The failure of the court to rid the Navy of one so clearly unfit to form a part of it was commented upon in appropriate terms by the Department, but it was then and has been since a source of profound regret to me that the law, as above set forth, made it impractical for me to afford a remedy for this failure. Moreover, it is to be remembered that, owing to the inability of naval courts, as above explained, to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses, and the further fact that they have no authority to receive as evidence the depositions of absent witnesses, while the exigencies of the service may often cause officers and men cognizant of the facts to be employed in distant places at the time of the trial, there is great danger lest offenses of the nature charged against this man should go altogether unpunished. In this case it was found very difficult to overcome the natural reluctance of some of the witnesses to attend and testify.

I am convinced that the President should have the authority, upon his own initiative and responsibility, to dismiss any officer whom he thinks unworthy to remain in the service. I think there is no danger that this power would be abused, and if such danger exists at all it is so slight as to be altogether outweighed by the considerations of public policy which require this authority to be vested in the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Navy. I therefore strongly recommend that article 36, as hereinbefore given, be amended by omitting all of it after the words "general court-martial" where these words first occur therein, and that article 37 be repealed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the accompanying papers relative to the present needs of the Territory of Alaska in matters of legislation and government, and heartily commend the views of Governor Hoggatt to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

MR. HALE. I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eighteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 6, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5, 1906.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

A. Zilpah Hopkins to be postmaster at Ketchikan, Alaska, in place of Edward J. Williams, removed.

ARKANSAS.

John L. Smith to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas, in place of Jonathan Neal, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank E. Cushing to be postmaster at Red Bluff, in the county of Tehama and State of California, in place of Frank E. Cushing. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1906.

Benjamin F. Newby to be postmaster at Dixon, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Eli J. McBride, resigned.

John F. Rudolph to be postmaster at Lompoc, in the county of Santa Barbara and State of California, in place of T. E. Dimock, deceased.

COLORADO.

John A. Bunker to be postmaster at Paonia, in the county of Delta and State of Colorado, in place of Rolland Oliver, resigned.

Emma C. Burke to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Logan and State of Colorado, in place of Henry T. Sutherland, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

Frank M. Buckland to be postmaster at West Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Merton S. Buckland, deceased.

FLORIDA.

Louis C. Lynch to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Alachua and State of Florida, in place of George J. Arnow, deceased.

GEORGIA.

Charles W. Parker to be postmaster at Elberton, in the county of Elbert and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas A. Jones, resigned.

IDAHO.

John H. Bruce to be postmaster at Weiser, in the county of Washington and State of Idaho, in place of John H. Bruce. Incumbent's commission expired March 15, 1906.

ILLINOIS.

Edward I. Boies to be postmaster at Sycamore, in the county of Dekalb and State of Illinois, in place of James E. Ellwood. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1906.

William P. Dickie to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of William P. Dickie. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1906.

Luranah Haworth to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of Darius B. Reid, deceased.

Peter E. Low to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, in place of Mark L. Harper, resigned.

Milton M. Rodenberger to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in place of Harley R. Moberley, resigned.

William H. Whitehouse to be postmaster at Mount Olive, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of William H. Whitehouse. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

INDIANA.

Will H. Conway to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in place of William A. Dennerline, resigned.

Roy E. Turner to be postmaster at Dana, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana, in place of Jesse E. Haddon, resigned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Lura M. Allen to be postmaster at Okemah, District 9, Indian Territory, in place of Absalom B. Allen, deceased.

Joseph H. Butler to be postmaster at Vinita, in District 2, Indian Territory, in place of Joseph H. Butler. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1906.

IOWA.

John W. Burns to be postmaster at Keosauqua, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, in place of Abraham Wilkin, deceased.

Walter F. Hall to be postmaster at Columbus Junction, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, in place of Nettie J. Dill, resigned.

C. E. Haverly to be postmaster at Ames, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in place of Lon G. Hardin. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1906.

Robert B. Oldham to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, in place of Henry P. Gow, resigned.

Malcolm Peterson to be postmaster at Pomeroy, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Niles L. Brownell, resigned.

Minnie A. Phoenix to be postmaster at Ruthven, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa, in place of Norman D. Anthony, deceased.

KANSAS.

George W. Benedick to be postmaster at Plainville, in the county of Rooks and State of Kansas, in place of Alonzo M. King, resigned.

John A. Davidson to be postmaster at White City, in the county of Morris and State of Kansas, in place of Eva B. Milligan, resigned.

George W. Doty to be postmaster at Burlingame, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas, in place of George W. Doty. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1906.

Cyrus McN. Scott to be postmaster at Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, in place of Cyrus McN. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1906.

LOUISIANA.

Benjamin Deblieux to be postmaster at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, in place of Alexander Salomon, removed.

Louisa F. Gause to be postmaster at Slidell, in the parish of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential July 1, 1906.

Lena E. Henderson to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, in place of Laura Bondurant, resigned.

MAINE.

Edward Brown to be postmaster at Thomaston, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in place of Edward Brown. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1906.

Samuel F. Davis to be postmaster at South Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, in place of Samuel F. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1906.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Elbridge Nash to be postmaster at South Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Elbridge Nash. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

MICHIGAN.

Robert H. Barnum to be postmaster at Iron River, in the county of Iron and State of Michigan, in place of Thomas H. Barnum, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

Manley S. Elliott to be postmaster at Paynesville, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, in place of Adolphus L. Elliott, resigned.

Clinton D. Grinols to be postmaster at St. Cloud, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, in place of James A. Martin, resigned.

Fred Herring to be postmaster at Hawley, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota, in place of Susan C. Fulton, resigned.

Mary H. James to be postmaster at Virginia, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of John R. James, deceased.

MISSOURI.

George N. Gromer to be postmaster at Pattonsburg, in the county of Daviess and State of Missouri, in place of Henry L. Eads, resigned.

MONTANA.

Edward H. Cooney to be postmaster at Great Falls, in the county of Cascade and State of Montana, in place of Herbert O. Chowen, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

Frank McCartney to be postmaster at Nebraska City, in the county of Otoe and State of Nebraska, in place of Frank McCartney. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1906.

William A. Price to be postmaster at Laurel, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in place of John M. Mills, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

John E. Morton to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in place of George N. Wimer, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Willis G. Briggs to be postmaster at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, in place of Christopher T. Bailey, removed.

Moses L. Buchanan to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Cabarrus and State of North Carolina, in place of George L. Patterson, removed.

Robert D. Douglas to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in place of Tyre Glenn. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

Vann J. McArthur to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Sampson and State of North Carolina, in place of Daniel P. Dameron, resigned.

Charles E. Orr to be postmaster at Brevard, in the county of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, in place of George W. Young. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906 (deceased).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Chris Fuoter to be postmaster at Ray, in the county of Williams and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1906.

OHIO.

William H. Hallam to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, in place of Joseph C. Bender, deceased.

Edward A. Mullen to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Union and State of Ohio, in place of Conrey M. Ingman, deceased.

Morgan Heath to be postmaster at Wadsworth, in the county of Medina and State of Ohio, in place of William J. Swisher, resigned.

Charles J. Thompson to be postmaster at Defiance, in the county of Defiance and State of Ohio, in place of Charles J. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

George W. Whitmer to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, in place of William T. Marshall, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lucian T. Claybaugh to be postmaster at Donora, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Lucian T. Claybaugh. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1906.

James Lloyd Galbraith to be postmaster at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William K. Galbraith, deceased.

James Koller to be postmaster at Myerstown, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William J. Noll, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John R. Cochran, jr., to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, in place of John R. Cochran, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1907.

Jefferson F. Richardson to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, in place of Jefferson F. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1907.

George D. Shore to be postmaster at Sumter, in the county of Sumter and State of South Carolina, in place of George D. Shore. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Frank W. Galbraith to be postmaster at Jefferson City, in the county of Jefferson and State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph N. Ellis, resigned.

N. J. Tallent to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Rhea and State of Tennessee, in place of John Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1906.

TEXAS.

William P. Fleming to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas, in place of William P. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1906.

David A. Robinson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of William A. O'Leary, deceased.

WASHINGTON.

Charles P. Kimball to be postmaster at Bremerton, in the county of Kitsap and State of Washington, in place of Charles P. Kimball. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1906.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Philip S. Malcolm, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Isaac L. Patterson, whose term of office has expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. William Vans Edmondson Jacobs to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 4, 1906, to succeed William Henry Roberts, retired.

First Lieut. James Mahool Moore to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 1, 1906, to succeed Charles Hugh McLellan, retired.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Lyman M. Bass, of New York, to be United States attorney for the western district of New York, in the place of Charles H. Brown, who will resign.

MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

I nominate the person herein named for appointment as a member of the Philippine Commission and to be secretary of public instruction in the Philippine Islands, provided for in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

W. Morgan Shuster, of the District of Columbia, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate, vice James F. Smith, appointed governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1906.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PAUL D. PORTER.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the balance of the Fifty-ninth Congress and until the organization of the Sixtieth Congress, Paul D. Porter be authorized to act as special employee of the House of Representatives, and receive compensation at the rate of \$1,500 per annum. Said officer

shall at all times be under the direction and control of the Speaker of the House, and shall be subject to removal by him for cause at all times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas a question. This is to fill a place that has become vacant during the recess?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. It is to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Isaac R. Hill.

Mr. PAYNE. Is the compensation the same as that paid to Colonel Hill?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The compensation is identically the same.

Mr. PAYNE. There is no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first committee on the Calendar.

The Clerk called the Committee on Naval Affairs.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3814) for the relief of acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy in the civil war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy who served during the civil war have never received proper recognition from the people of the United States for the valuable services then rendered, and it is fitting that the same should be made by Congress; and

Whereas the said acting (volunteer) officers never received any commission from the President, but only received an acting order, written on very common paper and signed by the Secretary of the Navy, while all Volunteer Army officers serving during said war received a regular commission, signed either by the President of the United States or by the governor of the State from which they volunteered, and thereby have some tangible evidences of their services to hand down to their descendants: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acting (volunteer) officers who served in the United States Navy during the civil war for one year or more, and were honorably discharged as such, shall, upon written application made by them to the Secretary of the Navy, receive a commission signed by the President of the United States, specifying why the commission is granted: *Provided*, That said commission shall not entitle the grantee to any back, present, or future pay.

Sec. 2. That as a further recognition of the services rendered by the acting (volunteer) officers the said commission shall be made out two grades higher than the grade held by them at the time of discharge from the United States Navy for all acting (volunteer) Navy officers who served three years or more and who were in command of a United States vessel at least one year, and one grade higher than grade at time of discharge for all other acting (volunteer) officers who served at least one year.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary action for the prompt and proper carrying into effect this law, and shall keep on file in the Navy Department a list of applicants and of commissions granted.

Sec. 4. That the necessary expense of said commissions shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the United States Navy.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this bill makes a charge upon the Treasury and is not properly on the House Calendar, but ought to go on the Union Calendar, and can not be considered at this time.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not contemplate any appropriation out of the Federal Treasury. It provides for giving the acting naval volunteer officers of the civil war a commission from the President, the same as the Army volunteer officers received. The acting officers in the volunteer service of the Navy during the civil war were appointed by order of the Secretary and were not commissioned by the President. If the Chair will notice, it is provided in the first section of this bill, "That said commission shall not entitle the grantee to any back, present, or future pay." It is simply a recognition given to the acting volunteer officers of the Navy in the way of a commission to them, the same as was received by the Army volunteer officers.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to say to the gentleman that section 4 expressly provides that the necessary expense of that commission shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the United States Navy, which shows that there is a provision in the bill.

Mr. FOSS. I thought that the gentleman alluded to the question of pay. Now, so far as the granting of these commissions is concerned, of course it will cost a very little, just the cost of the parchment. That is all.

Mr. TAWNEY. How many officers are there?

Mr. FOSS. There are very few of them left now, as it has been so many years since the civil war.

Mr. TAWNEY. Can the gentleman approximately state the number?

Mr. FOSS. No; I can not approximately state it, but all the cost of this is simply the cost of the parchment.

Mr. TAWNEY. Are there 5,000 or 10,000?

Mr. FOSS. A good deal less than that, I should say to the gentleman.

Mr. TAWNEY. It would involve some clerical service also?

Mr. FOSS. It will involve no more than the clerical service in the Department.

Mr. TAWNEY. To the extent that any expense connected with it would be a charge on the Treasury, and therefore contrary to the rules of the House, and therefore the bill should go to the Union Calendar.

Mr. DALZELL. Will this come out of an appropriation already made?

Mr. FOSS. Yes.

Mr. DALZELL. It is not an increase in appropriation?

Mr. FOSS. It is not an increase in appropriation.

Mr. PAYNE. It makes it a charge on the Treasury just the same, whether it makes it out of an appropriation already made, the balance of which will go back into the Treasury, or an appropriation to be made in the future.

Mr. FOSS. It is a very small matter, and it puts the Navy officers on the same basis as the Army officers. It is a bill introduced by Mr. RIXEY, of Virginia, and Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania made the report; and in their absence I call the matter up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule. Clause 3 of Rule XXIII is as follows—the Chair will omit a portion of the rule and read all that is material:

All motions or propositions involving a tax or charge upon the people; * * * or authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, or releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring any claim to the Court of Claims, shall be first considered in a Committee of the Whole, and a point of order under this rule shall be good at any time before the consideration of a bill has commenced.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman's consent, in view of the decision of the Chair, to insert these words at the end of section 5:

And the actual cost of each commission shall be refunded by the recipient of the same.

Mr. PAYNE. That would not take it out of the rule.

Mr. FOSS. It would throw the cost, which would be but a few cents, upon each recipient of a commission.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, the gentleman can bring it up at some other time for unanimous consent. I will have to object now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] objects, and the bill is referred to the Union Calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

CERTIFIED CHECKS WITH PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate bill 1804, and ask for the reading of the bill and report.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (S. 1804) providing for the use of certified checks to secure compliance with proposals and contracts for naval supplies.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, accept, in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies, and in lieu of the bond required for the faithful performance of a contract for furnishing such supplies, a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for from 25 to 50 per cent of the amount of such proposal or contract, the check to be held by the Secretary of the Navy until the requirements of the proposal or contract shall be complied with and as a guaranty for compliance with the same.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the floor to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DAWSON], who reported this bill.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I think the reading of the report on the bill would perhaps satisfy all Members. It is very short and very lucid.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks that the report be read in his time. The Clerk will read.

The report (by Mr. DAWSON) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1804) providing for the use of certified checks to secure compliance with proposals and contracts for naval supplies, have examined the same and report:

The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, hereto appended, is adopted and the passage of the bill is recommended.

The Senate report is as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1804) providing for the use of certified checks to secure compliance with proposals and contracts for naval supplies, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

"The bill has the approval of the Navy Department, as will appear by the following communication:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"Washington, December 6, 1905.

"Sir: By act approved May 25, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 135; 2 Supp., 474), the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to accept, in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies and in lieu of the bond for the faithful performance of a contract, a certified check for the full amount of such proposal or contract. This statute, which has been in operation about nine years, has proved satisfactory in its application to contracts representing small amounts. In such cases bidders usually find it no hardship to deposit certified checks covering the full amounts of the contracts. With respect to the larger transactions, however, the reverse is true.

"It does not seem necessary or reasonable to require persons submitting proposals or entering into contracts involving large sums to comply with this requirement, and it is not to the advantage of the service, inasmuch as the Government doubtless indirectly pays interest upon the sums thus obligated and temporarily withdrawn from business activities.

"A certified check affords the Government practically as complete security as an individual or a corporation bond. It is recommended, therefore, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to accept such a certified check in amounts substantially the same as would be named in the guaranty or bond of a person offering or contracting to furnish naval supplies. It may be added that the guaranty accompanying a proposal need be no larger than is necessary to insure the acceptance of an award, and that with respect to the larger contracts the delivery of supplies and the performance of the work under them is, as a rule, necessarily extended over a considerable period of time, payments being made by installments as the contract is performed, and that therefore it is unnecessary that the Department should exact and hold such form of guaranty or surety in amounts more than 25 to 50 per cent of the proposal or the contract, respectively.

"The draft of a provision authorizing the use of certified checks in the manner hereinbefore outlined is inclosed, with the hope that it will receive favorable consideration by the committee.

"Very respectfully,

"CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
"Secretary.

"Hon. EUGENE HALE,
"Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
"United States Senate."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. DAWSON. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to ask the gentleman to explain whether the certified check to be given would cover the entire amount of the contract?

Mr. DAWSON. Under the existing law that is the case; and as the Secretary set forth in his letter, in small contracts and in large contracts it is now required in the law. But it has proved unsatisfactory to require the deposit of a certified check covering the full amount of these large contracts, involving many thousands of dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let me see if I understand the purport of your bill. The present law requires a bond covering the entire amount of the contract.

Mr. DAWSON. Under the present law the Secretary is authorized to accept in lieu of a bond a certified check for the full amount.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Or else a certified check.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One of the two.

Mr. DAWSON. No. Under the present law—the act of May 25, 1896—the Secretary is authorized to accept in lieu a written guaranty of the company making the proposal, or, in lieu of the bond for the faithful performance of the contract, a certified check for the full amount.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In other words, under the existing law a man may give the guaranty required by law, the bond required by law, or a certified check for the entire amount. Now, you propose to change the existing law by enabling him to give in lieu of the guaranty or bond a certified check for the full contract price.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In other words, you propose to decrease the security given by the contractor to the Government?

Mr. DAWSON. No. The gentleman does not understand the purport of the bill. This bill proposes that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to accept such certified checks in amounts substantially the same as would be named in the guaranty or bond; and the Secretary explains that a certified check is just as good security to the Government as the usual bond or guaranty—in fact, better.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No doubt about that. I believe that a certified check is better, because there are no sureties to beg off. But what I am trying to get at is this: Do you in this bill decrease the amount of security they give?

Mr. DAWSON. It gives the Secretary of the Navy discretion in large contracts to reduce the amount of the certified check to the amount that he would demand in the bond or guaranty. That is all there is in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the amount in the certified check is not to be any less—

Mr. DAWSON. Than the amount of the bond.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Than the bond now required by law?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; and as the Secretary says where it is necessary to give a certified check for half a million on a contract, it withdraws that money from circulation, and the Government has undoubtedly to pay the interest in the long run.

Mr. LAWRENCE. The bond now required, is that always as large as the amount of the contract? Is the Secretary authorized to accept a bond smaller than the amount?

Mr. DAWSON. I think he is.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I understood your answer to the gentleman from Mississippi to be that the certified check has to be for an amount not less than the bond which the Secretary would require.

Mr. DAWSON. I will read to you what is stated by the Secretary of the Navy in his communication to the committee. He says:

It is recommended, therefore, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to accept such a certified check in amounts substantially the same as would be named in the guaranty or bond of the person offering or contracting to furnish naval supplies.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I would infer that the bond would be for the full amount of the contract.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? I listened as closely as I possibly could to the reading of the bill and the reading of the report without obtaining any information on the bill, possibly because I could not hear it. I have listened to the colloquy between the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Iowa thus far without obtaining any information as to whether the existing law is to be changed under this bill. Now, will the gentleman tell us—

Mr. LAWRENCE. This is a matter of considerable importance, and I wish we could have a little better order. It is impossible to hear.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. DAWSON. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that under the act of May 25, 1896, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to accept a certified check for the full amount of a contract in lieu of the bond or the guaranty.

Mr. MANN. I will ask the gentleman what is the bond and what is the guaranty now provided by law? He proposes to substitute something in lieu of these, and nobody has yet told us what they are.

Mr. DAWSON. If the gentleman will allow me, I shall endeavor to explain the purport of the bill.

Mr. MANN. I thought the gentleman was yielding for a question. I am perfectly willing to give the gentleman an opportunity, and I will take my time later. If the gentleman does not want to answer the question—

Mr. DAWSON. I think if the gentleman will give me an opportunity, the question will be answered to his satisfaction before I get through.

Mr. MANN. I hope so.

Mr. DAWSON. By the act of May 25, 1896, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to accept, in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies and in lieu of the bond for the faithful performance of the same, a certified check for the full amount of the contract. Now, the Secretary has explained to us that this works very well in small contracts, but that the reverse is true in large contracts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, or half a million of dollars, to require the contractor to put up a certified check for the full amount of the contract. And so, where a contractor is required to put up a certified check, we will say for a half million dollar contract, that money is necessarily withdrawn from the channels of business, and in the end, undoubtedly, the Government indirectly has to pay the interest on it.

Mr. MANN rose.

Mr. DAWSON. Will the gentleman permit me to proceed for just a moment? He understands, of course, that in these large contracts the delivery of supplies and the performance of the work under them is as a rule necessarily extended over a considerable period of time, payments being made by installments as the contract is performed, and therefore it is unnecessary that the Department should exact and hold a guaranty or a surety in an amount of more than 25 to 50 per cent of the contract. The Government will be amply protected in its contracts, and it will simply facilitate the business of the Department.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DAWSON. With great pleasure.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has not yet answered the question which has been propounded to him from several quarters of the House. There is no provision in the law of 1896 requiring a certified check to be put up at all. There is only a permission to put up a certified check in lieu of a guaranty or bond, which can still be put up in the case of large contracts. Now, will the gentleman inform us what is the law in reference to putting up a guaranty or a bond for the performance of a contract where no certified check is put up?

Mr. DAWSON. The chairman of the committee [Mr. Foss] is turning to the law.

Mr. MANN. I supposed the committee was familiar with the law or it would not have reported this matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Just here, if the gentleman will excuse me, I understood the gentleman a moment ago, in response to my question, to say that there was no decrease of the surety given to the Government.

Mr. DAWSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. WILLIAMS. When the gentleman makes his explanation I find that there is a decrease of some 50 to 75 per cent, because the gentleman says that the very object of the bill is to enable a certified check to be given for 25 or 50 per cent of the amount of the contract, instead of for the entire amount of the contract.

Mr. DAWSON. My impression is that in the large contracts they required the contractor to put up a bond sufficient in amount to cover the liability of the contract as they go along. All the payments are not made at once.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I understand the gentleman's bill, it merely makes the road easier for the proposed contractor. Where does the interest of the Government come in in this bill?

Mr. DAWSON. The Secretary of the Navy recommends to us—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that.

Mr. DAWSON. That a certified check, which is as good as a guaranty or a bond—

Mr. WILLIAMS. We all know, as a matter of fact, that that is true. We all know that a certified check for 100 per cent is better than a certified check for 25 per cent. What advantage does the Government gain by the passage of this bill?

Mr. DAWSON. If that is correct, is this not wise legislation, in view of this statement by the Secretary of the Navy that this bill will enable him to accept such certified checks—

Mr. MANN. It will permit him to accept a certified check for any amount he pleases.

Mr. DAWSON. It permits the Secretary of the Navy to accept a certified check for substantially the same amount as he now accepts a guaranty or bond. He thinks that a certified check is more easily handled in the Department.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman answer this question: Was not the real reason for the passage of the law of 1896, authorizing the acceptance of a certified check, to permit the contractor, in place of going to the bother in small contracts of obtaining a guaranty or bond, to furnish a certified check?

Mr. DAWSON. The gentleman can answer that question better than I can, as he was here at that time and I was not.

Mr. MANN. The fact is that certified checks are never deposited with the Department in cases of large contracts, but they have always used the old provision of the law, and this is a letting down from the safety now reserved to the Government.

Mr. DAWSON. I think not. If the gentleman would point out wherein he thinks this is a loosening of the line or where it would operate to the disadvantage of the Government, I would be very glad to have him do it.

Mr. MANN. That is just it. The law now provides for the guaranty or bond. The bond is the principal thing. The burden was on the contractor to furnish the bond; and they asked the Government for permission, in small contracts, to put in a certified check and that permission was given, but it never was expected that they would put up a check for a half a million dollars, and I dare say that they have never done it.

Mr. DAWSON. But this law will permit the Secretary of the Navy to fix the same amount for the certified check that he would for the bond or the guaranty. Why is that not in the interest of good legislation?

Mr. MANN. I do not think the committee knew what the law was when they made the report on this bill, and for that reason I am suspicious of it.

Mr. DAWSON. Here is the guaranty or bond provided for in the Revised Statutes:

Sec. 3719. Every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the preceding section, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, if his bid is accepted, will, at such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy,

give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder, he fails to give such bond within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary shall proceed to contract with some other person for furnishing the supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against the bidder and his guarantor; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of such persons.

Mr. MANN. What is the amount of the bond?

Mr. ROBERTS. There is no amount stated—a suitable bond.

Mr. DAWSON. A suitable bond. There is no amount stated.

Mr. ROBERTS. The law does not require any amount. It is simply a bond for the satisfaction of the Secretary.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman believe that with contracts for small amounts the certified checks should be for the full amount?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is the practice of the Department now.

Mr. DAWSON. That section which I have just read is the law with relation to giving a bond, and it says nothing about the amount. It says it shall be a suitable bond, resting with the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman tell us whether it is the practice of the Navy Department to require a bond in twice the amount of the contract?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; it is not.

Mr. DAWSON. Then the act of May 25, 1896, amended this section which I have already read. It provides that the Secretary may, in his discretion, accept in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal and in lieu of the bond required for the faithful performance of the contract for furnishing such supplies, a certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy for the full amount of such proposal or contract.

Mr. MANN. That was distinctly for the purpose of covering little cases.

Mr. DAWSON. Wait a moment. Suppose you have a contract involving \$500,000. The payments on that contract are not made all at once. They are made as the supplies are furnished from time to time. At no time is the liability of the Government from this contract perhaps in excess of 25 per cent of the contract. Supposing that contractor has put up with the Secretary of the Navy a certified check covering 25 per cent or 50 per cent of the contract. Is there any insecurity on the part of the Government? Is not the Government amply secured when the contract is being fulfilled, payments simply being made from time to time, and all of this time the Government holding a certified check for 25 per cent or 50 per cent of the entire contract, as the Secretary may see fit, in his discretion?

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman assumes that it will be a certified check for 25 or 50 per cent. We all know, as a matter of experience, that in requiring a bond to be put up—where, after all, the amount does not make so very much difference to the people who sign the bond, in one way—a bond of sufficient amount will be required; but the amount you provide by law that the Secretary of the Navy or some \$1,500 or \$1,600 clerk, who usually does the work and makes the decision, shall permit a certified check of such amount as he pleases, we all know it will not be 50 per cent, nor will it be 25 per cent. It will not be very long before it is only 10 per cent.

Mr. DAWSON. That only emphasizes what the gentleman said a moment ago, that he did not hear the reading of the bill, because the bill expressly provides that it must be from 25 to 50 per cent. It must be in an amount between those figures.

Mr. MANN. Well, that is true.

Mr. DAWSON. And these contracts, as I understand, are paid only in installments of 10 and 15 per cent, sometimes less, so that the Government would have ample security.

Mr. MANN. What hardship is there now on the contractors in these large contracts in putting up a bond as now required by law?

Mr. DAWSON. The Secretary of the Navy finds that the certified check is a better method of security for the Government.

Mr. MANN. The Secretary of the Navy has that opinion, and all over the United States, in every State and municipality in the country, the other opinion is held, because there is no place where a bond is not required.

Mr. DAWSON. The administration of affairs has shown that this law is proving expensive to the Government, where the contractor is required to put up these large certified checks,

for in the last analysis the Government doubtless indirectly pays the interest on those checks.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How?

Mr. MANN. Oh, in the last analysis there is no check put up in these cases. What is the use of talking about anyone putting up a certified check for a million dollars?

Mr. DAWSON. Those things could be brought back onto the Government, I will say in answer to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that when a man or men are competing for a public contract each man puts the figure at the very lowest he thinks he can put it in order to get the contract with a profit to himself. That is something which is fixed in the open market by competition, and the sort of security which a man has to give does not affect it. I would like to ask this: Of course, there is a motive behind every bill; there is somebody demanding every bit of legislation in the world. Somebody started the request for this legislation—

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; it was the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, what I want to get at is this: How can you account for the fact that the Government of the United States would come to Congress voluntarily asking for the reduction of the security which it now receives in connection with a contract when the present system is working satisfactorily, at least to the Government?

Mr. DAWSON. But the Secretary of the Navy says that it is not working satisfactorily to the Government, and this law would be in the interest of better administration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon, the Secretary of the Navy does not say that, if I heard the report correctly. What the Secretary of the Navy says is that it will make it easier for the contractor to comply with the law.

Mr. DAWSON. If the gentleman will pardon me, I will read what the Secretary says on that point.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish you would.

Mr. DAWSON. Speaking of the deposit of a certified check for the full amount of the contract, he says:

This statute, which has been in operation about nine years, has proved satisfactory in its application to contracts representing small amounts—

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is just what I said.

Mr. DAWSON (reading)—

In such cases bidders usually find it no hardship to deposit certified checks covering the full amounts of the contracts. With respect to the larger transactions, however, the reverse is true.

In other words, on large contracts it has not worked well; it has worked badly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman will excuse me, the law the Secretary of the Navy is referring to is that which changed and amended the old law by permitting certified checks to be given in lieu of the bond and the guaranty. There still remains the power yet to give a bond and a guaranty without giving a certified check at all. Now, then, they have got the right now to give a bond and guaranty. If a man does not want to cripple his credit at bank by giving a certified check, or rather lessen his amount of money in bank by giving it, he can still give a bond and guaranty; but when he gives a certified check under the present law, unamended by the law you are proposing, he must give a certified check as a substitute for the bond and guaranty in the same amount. Now you propose to allow him to give a certified check for 25 or 50 per cent of the amount. In other words, the Government is voluntarily reducing its own security, not for the benefit of the Government, but to make the provisions easier for the contractor, if I understand it.

Mr. DAWSON. Let me see if I can state it more clearly. As the matter stands now the question of the size of the bond or guaranty rests in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Theoretically, yes; but practically he always required at least the full amount of the contract.

Mr. DAWSON. Oh, no. He requires such a bond as will protect the Government on the payments, usually made along from time to time, so at all periods of the contract the Government will have ample security. Now that power rests with the Secretary of the Navy, and the present practice of the Department is to require a bond of 50 per cent on contracts up to \$1,000 in amount, while on contracts of \$2,000 or over the amount of the bond is 25 per cent.

This law simply circumscribed the Secretary of the Navy. We do not propose to give him the same leeway with regard to certified checks which the law gives him in regard to the bond and guaranty. We simply say to him, If it is in the interest of good administration, you may make these certified checks 25 to 50 per cent of the contract, it being a large contract, a contract which covers a long period of time and upon which

payments are being made from time to time, so that the certified check of 25 or 50 per cent may be even greater security than the bond which is now required by the Secretary of the Navy. We limit his discretion in this law in regard to the certified check, but at the same time provide ample security for the Government on all its contracts.

I should like to say, further, that this bill was recommended to the two Houses of Congress by the Secretary of the Navy.

It has already passed the Senate of the United States, where it was fully considered, and it came over to the House of Representatives and has been considered and unanimously reported from the Naval Committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. DAWSON. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman believe there is any need of having certified checks for the full amount of the contracts where they are for small amounts?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and for this reason: A small contract is delivered all at one time and the payment is all at one time; therefore the full amount should be required.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does not the bill you are proposing to have passed supersede the act of May 25, 1896, which gave the Department the option to have a certified check for the full amount in lieu of a bond by making it compulsory upon the Secretary of the Navy to accept not less than 50 per cent, as provided in this bill?

Mr. DAWSON. No; I think not.

Mr. STAFFORD. The language of this bill says that he shall, in his discretion, accept a certified check, payable to the Secretary of the Navy, for from 25 or 50 per cent.

Mr. DAWSON. In his discretion.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then it supersedes the other act when construed in connection with that, which required the full amount of the contract if, in his discretion, he should decide to accept a certified check?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; it is proposed to modify that law.

Mr. STAFFORD. If this act passes, he would not be allowed to accept a certified check in any greater amount than 50 per cent, because the phraseology limits him to from 25 to 50 per cent. It does not say in an amount not less than 25 to 50 per cent, but it says whenever he exercises his discretion and accepts a certified check in lieu of a bond that he shall not take a certified check of an amount greater than from 25 to 50 per cent. Why should you not amend this bill so that, so far as the small contracts are concerned, discretion shall be vested in him to accept a certified check for the full amount? The language could be changed so as to read, "in an amount not less than 25 per cent," which would give him the option to take a certified check for the full amount when the contracts are small.

Mr. DAWSON. In my judgment, the Secretary would have that authority.

Mr. STAFFORD. As a lawyer, I would say that it would be a very grave question whether this bill does not supersede the act of May 25, 1896, which act vested in him the authority to take certified checks for the full amount and which you say should be continued in small contracts.

Mr. LAWRENCE. May I ask the gentleman one more question?

Mr. DAWSON. Certainly.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I understand the gentleman to say the present law is that the Secretary may exercise discretion in large contracts as to the size of the bond—that the Secretary has absolute discretion as to the amount of it?

Mr. DAWSON. I have read the law on that point—all the law there is. It says that if his bid is accepted, at such a time as may be prescribed by the Secretary he shall give a bond, with full and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

Mr. LAWRENCE. All your bill does is to allow him to accept a certified check in lieu of the bond to the amount of 25 to 50 per cent of the contract, giving him practically the same discretion with reference to certified checks as with reference to bonds?

Mr. DAWSON. Practically so.

Mr. LAWRENCE. If that be so, in your opinion and in the opinion of your committee, the proposed bill does not lessen the security which the Government has?

Mr. DAWSON. No; not in the slightest.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Very well.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I call for a vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill will be considered read a third time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, if there is any request for unanimous consent, I must object.

The question was taken on ordering the bill read a third

time; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let us have a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 125, noes 81.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Division!

The House divided; and there were—ayes 123, noes 80.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Foss, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. JENKINS. I now ask that the Committee on the Judiciary be called.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask what becomes of the business of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Has it been all considered?

Mr. FOSS. I desire to say that these are the only two bills we have on the House Calendar. We have no further bills to call up.

The SPEAKER. Let the Chair understand.

Mr. FOSS. We have exhausted the bills on the House Calendar from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DUPLICATE GOLD CERTIFICATES IN LIEU OF ONES LOST OR DESTROYED.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to call up the bill H. R. 14587.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14587) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates in lieu of ones lost or destroyed.

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any United States gold certificate, made payable to order, issued by the Treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer thereof, under the act of March 14, 1900, shall have been lost and shall have not been indorsed, or when any such certificate shall have been destroyed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon satisfactory proof of such loss, to issue to the holder of such certificate a duplicate thereof: *Provided*, That the said holder shall first file in the Treasury a bond with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in double the amount of such certificate lost or destroyed, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim or loss on account of such lost or destroyed certificate.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

After line 6, page 1, insert the words "have been specially indorsed to order or shall."

In line 9, after "authorized," insert the words "in his discretion and on such conditions as he shall impose."

In line 10, after the word "loss," insert "or destruction."

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], who reported the bill.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, there is already on the statute books a provision of the Revised Statutes which provides that in case a check payable to order is lost or destroyed the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may issue a duplicate check upon receiving a proper bond of indemnity. Recently there has been a practice of issuing gold certificates payable to order. They are practically only checks; but it has been held by the Treasury Department that the ordinary provision as to checks does not extend to such gold certificates payable to order, and this section simply provides that the same remedy, substantially, as applied to checks shall apply to lost or destroyed gold certificates. It is simply what is done in every private business; when you give a man a check and it is lost another check is given; a bond of indemnity is required and a new check is issued. That is all. I yield back the time to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to call up the bill (H. R. 11273) to incorporate the National German-American Alliance.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up the following bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That C. J. Hexamer, M. D. Learned, Adolph Timm, John Weber, Hans Weniger, H. C. Bloedel, all of the State of Pennsylvania; John Tjarks, of the State of Maryland; C. C. Llenau, of the State of New Jersey; Kurt Voelckner, of the District of Columbia; H. A. C. Anderson, of the State of New York; Gustave Bender, of

the State of Texas; Joseph Keller, of the State of Indiana; F. O. Martin, of the State of Idaho; Gustav Halbach, of the State of Ohio; H. J. Nienstedt, of the State of Minnesota, officers and members of the National German-American Alliance of the United States of America, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate under the name of "The National German-American Alliance of the United States of America." And by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and may alter and change the same at pleasure, and may make by-laws and elect officers and agents, and may take, receive, hold, and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the society.

Sec. 2. That this corporation shall be perpetual and have all the privileges accorded by existing laws or that may hereafter be enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 3. That this corporation, composed of the individuals aforesaid and their associates, under the name and style aforesaid, is formed for the purposes as follows: The conservation of the principles of representative government and the protection and maintenance of all civil and political rights; the protection of German immigrants against imposition and deception and to assist in their naturalization; the study of American institutions and the publication of American history; the cultivation of the German language, literature, and drama, and the perpetuation of the memory and deeds of those early German pioneers whose influence has been of incalculable benefit to the intellectual and economic development of this country and whose loyalty in times of stress and strife is a matter of history.

Sec. 4. That said corporation shall have a constitution and shall have power to amend the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That such constitution or amendments thereof do not conflict with the laws of the United States or of any State.

Sec. 5. That said corporation shall have the right to hold its meetings at any place within the United States as may be best suited or most advantageous to the carrying out of the purposes for which this corporation is formed.

Sec. 6. That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain, the purposes of said corporation being educational and patriotic.

Sec. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER], who reported the bill.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, the report is very short, and I will ask to have it read.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read in the gentleman's time.

The report [by Mr. PALMER] was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11273) to incorporate The National German-American Alliance, respectfully report:

The purposes of the society are stated to be—

"That this corporation, composed of the individuals aforesaid and their associates, under the name and style aforesaid, is formed for the purposes as follows: The conservation of the principles of representative government and the protection and maintenance of all civil and political rights; the protection of German immigrants against imposition and deception and to assist in their naturalization; the study of American institutions and the publication of American history; the cultivation of the German language, literature, and drama, and the perpetuation of the memory and deeds of those early German pioneers whose influence has been of incalculable benefit to the intellectual and economic development of this country, and whose loyalty in times of stress and strife is a matter of history."

The charter further provides—

"That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain, the purposes of said corporation being educational and patriotic."

"That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act."

Further information as to the purposes and scope of the society is found in the following letters:

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 16, 1906.

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 14th instant I beg leave to state that the reports at our third national convention, held October 6, 1905, showed a membership of one and one-half millions. The total number of our organizations, which is constantly increasing, is 6,000 in 33 States.

"We have State branches in the following twelve States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, Idaho, and in the District of Columbia.

"State branches are being organized in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"ADOLPH TIMM, Secretary.

"Hon. H. W. PALMER,

"Chairman Subcommittee of the Committee on the
"Judiciary, House of Representatives."

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 13, 1906.

"DEAR SIR: Complying with your request and by order of our president, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, I beg to submit to you the aims of the National German-American Alliance:

"It is a purely patriotic organization.

"Party politics and religion are strictly excluded.

"It opposes the immigration of unhealthy persons, convicted criminals, and anarchists.

"It calls on all Germans to become citizens of the United States.

"Its branches maintain German-English night schools for the teaching of the English language, the Constitution, and American history, and aim to make patriotic American citizens of German immigrants.

"It recommends the founding of educational societies and the holding of courses of lectures on art and science.

"It advocates the study of American institutions and the publication of American history, and for that purpose is instrumental in publishing the German-American Annals by one of its branches, the German-American Historical Society.

"It commemorates the memory of great Americans, and at its third annual convention in Indianapolis resolved to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which celebration was observed by all its branches.

"Being a national organization in the true sense of the word, with branches in every State, it prays to be incorporated by Congress."

"Respectfully submitted."

"ADOLPH TIMM, Secretary."

"Hon. HENRY W. PALMER,

Chairman Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives.

"P. S.—A set of the German-American Annals is being sent to you."

The fact therefore appears that the society is national in character, commendable in purpose, salutary in its operations, and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States.

Its membership already numbers 1,500,000 citizens, located in 33 States, with State branches in 12 States and prospective branches in 20 more.

The Judiciary Committee is of opinion that the charter sought should be granted, with the following amendment: Insert after the word "corporate," at the end of line 14, the words "of the District of Columbia."

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if, under the law as it exists now, this corporation could be formed in the District of Columbia, and, therefore, what the necessity is, if any, for an act of Congress?

Mr. PALMER. As I understand this, it could not be incorporated under the District law. There is the same necessity for this act as there was for the Red Cross charter and several other charters of a similar character that have been granted by Congress. There are about 1,500,000 members of this society now, covering 33 States. The organization is national in its character, purely patriotic, not for gain at all, and it will dignify the society, at least, to have a national charter. With the amendments submitted by the committee, to insert after the word "corporate" the words "of the District of Columbia," this makes it a corporation of the District of Columbia, and, therefore, not subject to any objection whatever that I can see.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the gentleman why this bill happens to come from the Committee on the Judiciary, when the uniform practice has been for these bills relating to the District of Columbia, as provided by the rules of the House, to be reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. PALMER. This bill does not relate to the District of Columbia. Besides that, the Judiciary Committee is the most patriotic committee connected with this House, and as this is a purely patriotic society, of course this bill was properly sent to the Judiciary Committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. I suspected that it went there for personal reasons.

Mr. PALMER. Then your suspicions are well founded.

Mr. MANN. I think so myself.

Mr. PALMER. If you have anything of a patriotic nature, you ought to send it to that committee.

Mr. MANN. Under the rules of the House, a bill to incorporate anything in the District of Columbia goes to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Here is a very nice method of getting it before some other committee; leaving out the words "of the District of Columbia," send it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and have that committee insert the words "of the District of Columbia," so you can pass the bill. There ought to be some method of getting these things before the proper committee of the House.

The gentleman has not yet given us any explanation as to why this bill should become a law. I hope he will explain it to the House, so that if there is any exceptional reason it will be taken out of the general condemnation of this House against granting everybody a special incorporation.

Mr. PALMER. If there is objection to the bill, I will yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT], whose bill it is. I suppose he will be able to explain it.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I was not aware that this bill would come up this morning, and I have very little to add to the report which has been read by the clerk.

As I understand it, this is an organization having a membership of a million and a half in this country. It has branches in twelve States and has members in thirty-three States of the Union. The membership is confined to American citizens—that is, no one can join this organization unless he is an American citizen.

The purposes of the organization are to aid in the process of Americanization and are supplementary to the legislation had at the last session, which provides that immigrants must be able to speak the English language before they can become naturalized. In view of this legislation it has been deemed necessary that schools be established in the large cities for the purpose of giving instruction in the English language; and it is the purpose of this organization—

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. There is no provision here requiring the study or cultivation of the English language. It is the cultivation of the German language and not the English language that is provided for.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I desire to answer my friend by saying that at the time this bill was drafted and at the time the report was written the legislation to which I have just referred had not been enacted by Congress—that is, the legislation which requires a man, before he becomes a citizen, to be able to speak the English language. The purpose of establishing schools to enable these men to acquire a knowledge of English has been added to the other purposes since. Of course, as far as the paragraph relating to the cultivation of the German language is concerned, this means within their own circle for the purpose of preserving the treasures of German thought and philosophy and literature among themselves. That certainly can not make them any the less desirable American citizens.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him another question?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. With pleasure.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is there any purpose recited in this bill calling for the organization of this society that it could not now carry out without incorporation?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. That is probably true with respect to all of these organizations that have sought national charters. They might be able to accomplish their purpose without incorporation by Congress, and yet my friend from Iowa knows that such an incorporation is desirable; that it is not a Congressional incorporation. It is to be an incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia for the purpose of having headquarters here and conducting business under a sort of national character. But the national incorporation will certainly give their organization a prestige which it otherwise would not have. It is that prestige that the million and a half members are after. I understand that three or four national conventions have called upon their respective Members of Congress to aid in the passage of this bill.

Mr. HEPBURN. Would the gentleman from Missouri be willing to accept an amendment striking out of line 2, page 2, the word "German" where it appears in the hyphenated form of German-American alliance? I think it would be good enough to be an American alliance. I do not think there is any advantage to be gained by perpetuating these national distinctions in the United States.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I am aware of my friend's objections to the hyphenation, but this is a name which the organization has adopted, and they are petitioning us to grant this concession under the name they have chosen to adopt. I, for one, have no authority to consent to the change of name. I should like to, but I have not the authority to do so. As far as that name is concerned, let me suggest, Mr. Speaker, that it is only a name. The word "German" is not used in a political sense, but merely in an ethnological sense. It is true that it confines the membership and the purposes of organization to those who are Germans. The Italians and Irish would have the same privilege to organize in the same way and for the same purpose, and I for one would be perfectly willing to vote for legislation in their behalf.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would not.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. But I have no authority to consent to any change of the name.

Mr. MANN. Is this organization incorporated now in any way?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. As far as I know, it is not.

Mr. MANN. Nowhere?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. No; it has its headquarters at Philadelphia.

Mr. MANN. Is this any different from other fraternal organizations throughout the country?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. It is different in this respect, that it has more of a political character, if I may so term it, because they want to aid in identifying the immigrants as soon as possible with American institutions, and while it is not a partisan body, it is in a certain sense a political body, and as such and as a national organization they seek this incorporation.

Mr. MANN. Is the object of the society to get in some way in touch with the immigrant?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes; that is one of its main purposes.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my indorsement to the measure now under consideration. It does not differ, so far as the incorporation feature is concerned, from bills of like nature that have passed prior Congresses, such as the

one providing for the incorporation of the American Educational Association. I do not think we should hesitate to incorporate this National German-American Alliance which is extending its good influences throughout the country. Within the past few months a branch has been formed in the State which I have the honor in part to represent, comprising in its membership some of its foremost citizens, though, it is true, of German lineage. Nevertheless they are citizens who have the institutions of this country closely at heart.

As is well known, there is a trend toward a closer union among nations. It is not necessary for me to call attention to the movement which has had the approval of the President and the approval of the German Emperor in the exchange of professors, so that the ideas, the ideals, and the institutions of the respective countries could be brought closer home to the students attending the universities of each.

At the present time, in honor to the memory of a great German-American, one of the most illustrious who ever came to our shores—Hon. Carl Schurz—the German-Americans of my State have undertaken the formation of an organization whereby they are going to create a chair at the State university for instruction in the institutions of Germany, and in doing so they do nothing detrimental to American institutions. No one will question the worthiness of the plan proposed by the Wisconsin Schurz Memorial Association, and its appropriateness to commemorate the work and worth of this foremost statesman and citizen.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Certainly.

Mr. LAWRENCE. The gentleman from Wisconsin is evidently very familiar with the object and great purposes of this association. I have listened to him with interest, and I would like to ask him—and I should have great confidence in his judgment upon it—what practical benefits will be accomplished by this incorporation?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman's query, I will say that instead of being obliged to incorporate in the various States in which the organization has separate branches, it will be enabled under the law to have one central organization located here in the District of Columbia, and to have all of the branches governed by that one law, thereby enabling it the better to advance the objects of the society. This bill will empower the organization to hold property here in the District and will reduce in many ways the inconveniences that would beset the organization if it were obliged to have separate incorporations in the several States.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's explanation has been very satisfactory, and for my part I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman a question before he takes his seat? The gentleman elucidates every subject upon which he speaks.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to his colleague?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, my colleague.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] wishes to ask me a question. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether upon consideration of the subject he is convinced that this organization is one formed purely for patriotic purposes?

Mr. STAFFORD. From my knowledge of the men who are back of the organization, the leaders of it, and those men identified with the organization in Wisconsin, there can be no question whatever but that it is organized for patriotic purposes and for the uplift of American citizenship.

No more praiseworthy purpose for former aliens to follow who have espoused the nationality of this country could be undertaken than to perform the work as outlined by this German-American alliance. To enlist support to German immigrants who have recently come to our shores; to advance by meetings and addresses the principles of representative government, which are as dear to the naturalized citizen as to the native born; to instill a reverence for American institutions and the study of American history; to continue the cultivation of their native tongue and the spirit of its literature; to keep alive by speech and deed the memory of the pioneers from Germany to this free land of ours, are objects that naturalized citizens from any country might well emulate.

Because American citizens of German nativity or lineage wish to perpetuate the memory of its institutions and to culti-

vate a love for its language and its literature does not make them antagonistic in their duty toward their adopted or native country. We have much to learn from Germany, and Germany can profit also by a study of our institutions and methods.

If there were anything in the history of the German people who have come to our shores to indicate disloyalty to their adopted country, there might be question raised as to the expediency and value of this organization.

Those who know the German race best have no alarm at extending the influence of that people, and its language and its institutions. In those localities where they give distinction and tone to American citizenship the German-Americans have woven their loyalty to every right principle of American government into the fabric of the state.

Only good can come from this organization and its extension, and I hope that there will be no question as to the worthiness of this movement and of the desirability of having it incorporated under authority of the National Government. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PERMITTING NATIONAL BANKS TO MAKE LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which has been passed without prejudice under the call, I call up the bill (H. R. 8124) to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on real estate as security, and limiting the amount of such loans; with the amendments thereto, which I send to the desk, and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the seventh subdivision of section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; by loaning money upon notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt, secured by mortgages or other instruments of security on unencumbered real estate situated in the State, Territory, or District where such association is located, worth, exclusive of buildings, on a conservative market valuation, double the amount of the loan thereon: *Provided*, That not more than 25 per cent of the total capital and surplus or undivided profits of such association shall at any time be invested in such real estate securities; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this title. But no association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking."

With the following amendments:

On page 1, in the title of the bill, fourth line, strike out the words "real estate" and insert in their place the words "farm lands."

On page 2, line 2, strike out the words "real estate" and insert the words "farm lands."

On page 2, line 5, after the word "thereon," insert the following: "*Provided*, That any such loan on farm-lands security shall not be for a longer term than twelve months."

On page 2, line 6, strike out the words "or undivided" at the end of the line.

On line 7, page 2, strike out the word "profits."

On page 2, line 8, after the word "securities," insert the following: "*Provided further*, That applications for loans upon notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt secured by mortgages or other instruments of security on unencumbered farm lands shall be made in writing and approved in writing by a majority of the board of directors."

On page 2, line 8, strike out the words "real estate" and insert in lieu thereof the words "farm lands."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on farm lands as security, and limiting the amount of such loans."

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to permit national banks to loan on farm lands situated in a State, Territory, or district where such association is located worth exclusive of buildings on a reasonable market valuation double the amount of the loan thereon, provided that any such loan on farm-lands security shall not be for a longer term than twelve months; and provided further that not more than 25 per cent of the total capital and surplus of such association shall at any time be invested in such farm-lands securities; and provided further that applications for loans on notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt secured by mortgages or other instruments of security on unencumbered farm land shall be

made in writing and approved in writing by a majority of the board of directors. I do not think I could say more than what I have said that is in the nature of an amendment to the present national banking act, which was passed in 1864, and which does not permit the loaning of money on real estate or on farm land.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman is this the same bill which was called up last session, and which failed to pass?

Mr. PRINCE. In answer to my colleague I would say it was the same bill which was called up under a suspension of the rules and received a decided majority of the House on a vote, but not two-thirds, as required by the suspension of the rules.

Mr. MANN. This is the same bill?

Mr. PRINCE. This is the same bill; yes, sir. Your question hardly put it in accordance with the facts.

Mr. MANN. My question put it exactly in accordance with the facts. It was called up and failed to pass.

Mr. PRINCE. Very well, I misunderstood it. I know the gentleman so well he would not purposely say anything of the kind, and it may have been my dull comprehension and not his statement.

Mr. OLMSTED. Does this bill limit the real estate upon which loans may be made to farm lands?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes, sir; to farm lands.

Mr. OLMSTED. What is the object of that? Why not city lots?

Mr. PRINCE. The object of that was to place it so that exploiters in laying out city property might not obtain funds from the bank, and the purpose was to make it for farm lands exclusively, so that the people in the farm settlements of our country in the West and in the South might have an opportunity to obtain money upon their farm lands.

Mr. OLMSTED. I should think a city lot with a building on it, loaned to 25 per cent of the value of the ground exclusively, would be better than farm security.

Mr. PRINCE. That is a question of opinion. When the bill was presented to the committee it had the words "real estate," but after discussion the committee reported by striking out the words "real estate" and limiting it to farm lands, and that is the way it has come to the House.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman what is the definition in the bill of the term "farm lands," if any?

Mr. PRINCE. I presume the definition would be that which ordinarily obtains, that of land which is used for tillage purposes.

Mr. MANN. Suppose I have a piece of property in Chicago which is used to raise corn on, is that farm land?

Mr. PRINCE. That is for the board of directors to say. That is a matter of judgment and discretion. I am inclined to think that the condition might obtain as the gentleman has stated.

Mr. MANN. Is there any definition which would appeal to the court if these people are being prosecuted for violation of the national banking law?

Mr. PRINCE. Not other than what would be regarded by the court as farm land. Where land was set apart for farming purposes I imagine it would fall under the head of farm land. If it was unimproved land, if there were a few hills of corn upon it, but the purpose of it was to sell into city property, I question whether the board of directors or a majority of them, in writing, would certify that it was farm land.

Mr. MANN. Oh, members of the board of directors in these banks will do as boards of directors always do—do whatever the cashier or commanding officer commands them to do. They will in this case where there is no necessity of having control at all.

Mr. PRINCE. Well, Mr. Speaker, in answer to that, all I can say is this, that it happens to fall to my lot to be a member of the board of directors for a bank.

We meet every Monday at 12 o'clock, and every note is passed upon, every loan is scanned and passed upon. We go over the condition of that bank weekly, and we know it is not a weak bank, but that it is a strong one. I can not conceive of men who are acting as trustees on behalf of the people who will purposely and deliberately do that which ought not to be done. I can only speak for the average man, and I think that the average man tries to do about right.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, I see that the bill provides for a short loan for twelve months. I would like to know if that includes a renewal of the loan, and if that is the intention of the bill?

Mr. PRINCE. There is no prohibition of a renewal. That is a matter that begins, as we lawyers would call it, de novo, and a new application undoubtedly would be made, and if the directors, or a majority of them, in writing, should approve of

a new loan, which you might call an extension, I see no objection in the bill to that being done.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Suppose they had agreed beforehand that a renewal should be had?

Mr. PRINCE. In answer to the gentleman's question, Mr. Speaker, I do not see how they can do it under the law. They must falsify themselves when they do so.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Is it not true that a loan of twelve months is of very little benefit to the farmer? Does he not require a loan of from one to five years?

Mr. PRINCE. Not necessarily. One year may be ample. It may be that he wants to renew it, but he must come in, and if he has been prompt in the paying of his interest, in the payment of his taxes, if there are no incumbrances upon the farm at the time he obtained the first loan, if there are no judgments against the land, and if the directors know he is living within his means and he has met his obligations, pray tell me what objection there would be to him making an application for an additional or a new loan? But under the law the directors can not agree in advance as to what they shall do, because of the subsequent events as I have suggested in the answer to the gentleman's question.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I want to state that I am opposed to the principle of the bill.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman five minutes, if he desires.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Speaker, just one statement. As I stated to the House last session, I think it is a dangerous principle that the capital of national banks should be allowed to be tied up in real-estate security. I do not believe there is much benefit in it to the farmer. He does not want a loan for twelve months. He does not want to pay the high rate of interest that these short loans call for. His loans are from one to five years. I believe a bill violates a sound principle of banking when it provides that the banking funds, that are the current funds of the country that rest temporarily in our banks to answer the needs of commerce, are to be tied up in real estate securities. Twelve months is too long a time for these current funds to be tied up. The world's experience in banking proves this. Thirty, sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days are the limits sound judgment fixes. Banks are liable to be called upon to respond to the demand of their depositors. Quick, live assets must be the rule.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the proposer of the bill [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, over forty years ago the national-bank act was created, and it was provided that a national bank could loan money on anything else in this world except real estate.

Mr. STAFFORD. What was the purpose of forbidding the banks to loan on real-estate security?

Mr. LEWIS. I will state to the gentleman that before the civil war, under the old system of the State banks, they were permitted to loan money on real estate. Fifty years ago the condition was quite different from now. The country was unsettled, we had wild-cat money, and as a consequence real-estate loans helped to break a great many banks. For that reason, forty-two years ago, when this act was created, it was specified that national banks should not loan money on real estate.

Mr. STAFFORD. Was not the reason rather that real-estate security has never been considered a ready asset not speedily convertible in times of financial stringency to meet pressing demands?

Mr. LEWIS. That is not the case now. It may have been in the older days. Now you have to sue a note in two courts in some States of the Union on real estate, while many States have specific laws under which you can foreclose on real estate and get your money in sixty days' time.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it not a principle of banking that a bank should have easily convertible assets, so that if there should be any pressing call they would have assets readily reducible in currency? And is it not a further fact that the negotiable paper discounted by banks averages in time three to four months which can be shortly realized upon in case of need?

Mr. LEWIS. Is it not a fact in banking that every bank does have a certain amount of long loans? The bill only provides that 25 per cent of the capital and surplus may be loaned on farm lands. It is a safe investment.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman considered this condition of affairs? Suppose a bank loans to the extent of 25 per cent of its capital and surplus on farm lands and at the end of the year the mortgagee does not pay his note. Then what will the bank be obliged to do except to foreclose that mortgage? It will have loaned to the extent of 25 per cent of its capital and surplus, but after foreclosing it will have to take the land, and

under a decision of the Supreme Court they are not permitted to hold land until it can be sold.

Mr. LEWIS. Certainly the bank would hold the land until such time as it could be disposed of. The law provides that the bank can not hold land for longer than five years.

Mr. STAFFORD. The Supreme Court has held that the national bank may, when it receives land through foreclosure proceedings, hold the land notwithstanding that positive prohibition.

Mr. LEWIS. In answer to that I will state that the national-bank act forces the bank to dispose of the land within five years. Now, suppose you get on hand bad stocks and bonds—and every bank is subject to that—the banks can not readily realize on such security without a great sacrifice. I state to the gentleman that the banks are asking for this law. The president of the American Banking Association is asking for the law, and the national banks have been recommending it. They want it passed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let us go back to the original proposition carried in my question as to what the result would be if these mortgagees were not able to pay their notes and the banks had to foreclose and take the lands. The banks would be obliged to sell the lands for what they could receive, and they might have an asset that could not be readily reducible to cash.

Mr. LEWIS. The bank need not take the land and hold it, because farm lands find ready sale all over the United States. Your western lands, in Ohio and Illinois and the Dakotas and other Western States, you can sell in fifty or one hundred days.

Mr. STAFFORD. But in case of financial depression there would be no demand for farm lands, as was the case in the panic of 1893 and 1894. What is to become of the bank in such times with 25 per cent of its capital and surplus tied up in unsalable lands?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A man could not borrow money on a United States bond in 1893. Certainly it was as safe a loan on a farm as it was on a bond that you could not borrow on. [Applause.]

Mr. STAFFORD. But a United States bond has always had a salable value, whereas in the case of land at such times it could not be sold at all.

Mr. LEWIS. They could sell it at any time.

Mr. STAFFORD. There has been no time in the history of the country since the civil war when a United States bond was not a salable asset.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There has been no time when the farmers have not been safer than the speculator, because they are honest every day in the year. The farmers are mistreated by legislation more than any other class.

Mr. LEWIS. Let us not forget that during all this time stocks and bonds are changing from 50 to 60 per cent in value, and cotton plantations are selling all the time.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I will ask the gentleman if they have not State banks in Georgia?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; and they lend every dollar on real estate; and yet, notwithstanding that fact, in the last twenty-five years there have been only two bank failures in the State, and they were on account of the dishonesty of the cashier.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Do they not meet the local demands of the people in this respect?

Mr. LEWIS. I want the farmers of Georgia treated as fair as everybody else. I want the farmer to feel that the ownership of his magnificent plantation gives him as much right to go to the bank to borrow money as you and I have to go to the bank to borrow money on bonds and railroad stocks.

Mr. MANN. Does the farmer have any trouble in borrowing money on his personal note in your section of the country?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Then they have very poor banks there. The banks of the country loan money on personal notes. That is what they loan money on.

Mr. LEWIS. Do not the railroads have to put up their bonds as security?

Mr. MANN. They borrow money on the note of the railroad company. They do not borrow it on their real estate, and the merchants of the country do not borrow on security. They borrow on their notes.

Mr. LEWIS. There are hundreds of merchants in Chicago who could not borrow any money there without putting up security.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. The paper of the merchants of Chicago is discounted in every market.

Mr. MANN. Any quantity of them borrow the money which they require for the conduct of their business on their individual notes.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Is there anything in this bill pertaining to the furnishing of abstracts where a loan is made? I have had correspondence with some of my bankers about that.

Mr. LEWIS. No.

Mr. GILLESPIE. That is a perquisite on the side.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. There was a bill requiring an abstract to be furnished before the loan was made.

Mr. LEWIS. The bill exercises great caution in this respect. It says that no loans can be made without a meeting of the directors and a signed statement giving permission for the loan.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Does this bill authorize the directors to make a loan without an abstract being furnished, where they are satisfied that the title is good?

Mr. LEWIS. I should think so. It is a practical bill.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. That is all I want to know.

Mr. LEWIS. If the bank is satisfied that the real estate is all right, it is authorized to make the loan.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Without an abstract?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. GILLESPIE. The gentleman has stated that the national banks want this bill.

Mr. LEWIS. I made that statement.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I will ask the gentleman if any association or organization of farmers in this country have ever demanded such legislation as this?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; they have been demanding it. There is Senator NELSON of Minnesota, who had a bill—

Mr. GILLESPIE. I am talking about any farmers' organization.

Mr. LEWIS. The farmers never come here for legislation. They have no organization. We must take care of the farmers ourselves.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Then you admit that the farmers are not here asking the passage of this?

Mr. LEWIS. They want it. You know they want it. Any man who has a plantation would like to know that he has as good credit as a railroad that runs through it. Let me remind the gentleman that the Government is doing nothing for the agricultural interests of this country. It can not do anything for them in the way of tariff legislation or anything of that kind. Yet, take the wheat farmers and the cotton farmers of this country. They are furnishing the capital to pay the interest on this borrowed money that we owe to France, England, and foreign creditors. I am not prepared to give the comparative figures, because this bill has come up rather unexpectedly, but it is probable that the exports of cotton and grain amount to three-fourths of all the total exports of this country. The farmers are paying off our great national debt, and yet they can not borrow a dollar on their real estate.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield to the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. LEWIS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CLAYTON. I believe you are the author of this bill?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will you tell why this limitation seems to have been added to your bill by the committee, that no such loans on farm-lands security shall be for a longer time than twelve months? Why should that limitation be put upon land security, whereas it has not been put upon any other security that may be offered to a bank?

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to say that I thought the bill was safely guarded. I opposed the change of the bill in that way. It ought to have been left with the same provision as for making a loan on bonds or notes.

Mr. CLAYTON. What reason was given for the change?

Mr. LEWIS. The committee wanted to be very conservative. They wanted to get a bill as safe as they could.

Mr. WEEKS rose.

Mr. CLAYTON. I am still not convinced that the committee had good reason for the action, by the answer of the gentleman from Georgia, and I should be glad to hear from the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WEEKS. I will say to the gentleman that national banks are commercial banks.

Mr. CLAYTON. All banks are commercial.

Mr. WEEKS. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but they are not.

Mr. CLAYTON. No; not technically speaking.

Mr. WEEKS. The purpose of national banks is to keep their funds loaned for short periods and not loan them for a longer time than six months. The demand for this legislation comes from the farmers of the country. They generally have not capital enough to make their crops and they have to go to a bank and borrow money to harvest them.

Mr. CLAYTON. I am familiar with all that operation, because I live in a country where that is sometimes done. I introduced into this Congress a bill similar to this one.

Mr. WEEKS. The only security they have is their farms. Now, they can not mortgage their farms to national banks, and they frequently have to go to some agent and borrow the money at exorbitant rates. It is the purpose of this legislation to allow the farmer to borrow money temporarily to harvest his crop and to enable the banks to be secured by the only security which the farmer has, namely, his farm.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I ask the gentleman this question: Did it not appear in the course of the investigation of the committee that the law prohibiting the acceptance of land or real estate as a security for a loan by a national bank was being evaded by some national banks, evading it in this way—

Mr. WEEKS. There was no evidence to that effect.

Mr. CLAYTON. I say evading it in this way: The borrower gives his note or some personal security, or perhaps an indorsement on the note, and then afterwards, perhaps on the same day, he gives a mortgage on his land as additional security. Is not that being done now in some sections of the country by national banks contrary to the law, and has not the Comptroller of the Currency reprimanded some of the banks for doing it?

Mr. WEEKS. There was absolutely no testimony before the committee to that effect.

Mr. CLAYTON. My information is that that has been done to some extent, and I think it is better that this law should pass authorizing a loan to be made, and hence I am in favor of this bill. I think the bill might have been improved, but I shall favor it as it is. This bill will give the farmer a better chance to borrow needed money on more favorable terms than he now can if existing law be strictly observed.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I will yield five minutes or ten minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] in order that he may answer any questions.

Mr. GARRETT. In some sections of the country, and it is particularly true in my section in Tennessee, most of the loans that are made on real estate are what are called "time loans." Now, is not this limitation providing for no longer time than twelve months which has been placed on the bill likely to be dangerous in this way, that it will cause many farms to be sold at the expiration of twelve months where the borrower is unable to raise the money to pay the debt when it becomes due? I suppose, of course, that the debt could not be renewed.

Mr. WEEKS. There is no reason why the debt could not be renewed if a satisfactory reason were given for its renewal.

Mr. GARRETT. And with the renewal would there not have to be a new mortgage and involve that additional cost or expense?

Mr. WEEKS. Yes; the matter of a couple of dollars or so, that is all.

Mr. SHERLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Upon what theory a farmer is allowed to borrow money from a national bank upon his land, and the resident of a city is not permitted to borrow upon his city real estate as security?

Mr. WEEKS. I will say to the gentleman from Kentucky that, generally speaking, in cities there are savings banks and trust companies, and of course those institutions loan on real estate; but in the country districts, where the farmers reside, there are no trust companies, and in the South and West there are few savings banks, and therefore the only place the farmer can borrow money is from a national bank which may be in the neighborhood.

Mr. SHERLEY. Then the gentleman would make the rights of citizens depend upon the facilities that they may have to do a particular business?

Mr. WEEKS. I would make it depend upon the necessities of the case. In this bill they are limited to farm mortgages, because it was the purpose of the bill to prevent loaning on real estate that was being exploited for speculative purposes.

Mr. SHERLEY. Is there any reason why real estate in a city would not be just as safe security for a loan as real estate in the country?

Mr. WEEKS. There is no reason in the world why it is not.

Mr. SHERLEY. Is there any more risk to a national bank in loaning on good city property than on good country property?

Mr. WEEKS. Not if it is a properly secured loan.

Mr. SHERLEY. Then why the restriction?

Mr. WEEKS. The restriction is because this legislation is expedient. It is the only means the farmer has to get money. Now, as a matter of fact, under present conditions he goes to

his bank to borrow money to harvest his crop, and he has no security except his farm. He gives his note to the bank without any security.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is making an assumption that does not always hold true. You are establishing a precedent whereby any particular class of men can by urging particular circumstances surrounding them have special legislation for themselves only to the exclusion of other citizens.

Mr. WEEKS. I will say to the gentleman from Kentucky, generally speaking, in cities and thickly populated communities, as I said before, there are savings banks and trust companies whose special function is to lend on real estate. They lend for a long time at low rates of interest. In this case which we are trying to cover there is no way for the farmer to get money where the bank will be secured, unless he gives his farm as security, and in this way the farmer will be able to get money at reasonable rates of interest for temporary purposes only.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Do State banks loan on real estate?

Mr. WEEKS. They do.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They do in my State.

Mr. MARSHALL. Is it not a fact this bill provides for lending money on the farm lands, exclusive of buildings?

Mr. WEEKS. Exclusive of buildings, and at one-half the valuation.

Mr. MARSHALL. Whereas in a city the building would be additional security.

Mr. WEEKS. Yes.

Mr. MARSHALL. And the necessity of keeping up the insurance adds an additional risk other than they would have in dealing with farm lands solely.

Mr. WEEKS. Yes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Because if by any oversight the insurance was neglected, or proved to be bad, there is an element of risk there which there is not in the other, so that a loan on farm lands is different from a loan on city lands.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to my colleague on the committee [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I see no special objection to this bill, unless it is that it does not go far enough. I should see no special objection to it if it abolished all the restrictions as to the loaning of money by a national bank. Whatever reasons may have demanded them forty years ago, I doubt the necessity or wisdom of their continuance. I believe regulations hampering any business, as a rule, do more harm than good. I do not believe that there is a State in this nation where trust companies and State banks of any kind are established that puts any restriction upon the security upon which those banks may loan at least a part of their capital. I do not know any reason why the same rule which every State regards as a good one, acting in its individual capacity, might not be a proper one so far as national banks are concerned. I believe our national banking system is a good—not perfect—one. No human agencies are. It has given us a sound and safe currency. It has been a potent agency in enabling the Government to care for and refund the national debt at a low rate of interest. There has been a clamor against them in the past. It had no solid foundation to rest upon. They are no longer a political issue. The people have learned that national banks desire prosperity, not panics and commercial depression, to make money. If we can devise some means to make our currency a little more elastic, and I believe we can, at least for the present, it will amply supply all business wants.

If a small bank in a rural district has a surplus, as the law now is, and a farmer wants some of it to increase the amount of his crop, he can only get it by giving satisfactory indorsed notes, which he may not want to do, and sometimes, perhaps, may not be able to do. So the bank sends its surplus to its correspondent at some money center and gets some 2 per cent, whereas with the change this bill proposes it might get 6 per cent at home and be a great aid to production of agricultural wealth. Certainly there can be no question that these real estate loans are not safeguarded by ample security and are in the interest of the farmer, not the speculator.

Now, sir, when this national bank act was passed we had not perhaps so perfect a knowledge of banking as we have to-day. It was to some extent an experiment. Something had to be done. Banks were established more generally in large centers or cities, not in small country towns, and there is much force in what has been said by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] that to-day persons living in large centers can obtain loans from trust companies established there by the State, which have authority to make them upon real estate. To-day, by an amendment of the national-bank act made a few years

ago, we have many small banks throughout the country with a capital of \$25,000 and \$50,000. It undoubtedly would be a great convenience for the farmers in the sections where these small banks are to be able to go to one of those banks to obtain a loan by mortgage upon their farm lands. In order to be conservative and prevent tying up the banks' funds for a long time the committee has insisted that that loan shall not be longer than for twelve months and that no bank shall loan on farm lands more than 25 per cent of its capital and surplus. There is no limitation on the right for a renewal if the borrower desires and the directors deem it advisable in whole or in part. At the end of twelve months the farmer would simply have to make his application and have it come up before the board of directors, and if the board decided it was proper and safe to continue the loan, as undoubtedly they would, if they could accommodate him—for all banks desire to oblige their customers for more or less or the same amount—he would get the renewal.

Mr. GARRETT. Will the gentleman from Maine yield for a question?

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT. Does the gentleman think that renewal could be provided for in the first mortgage, so as to save the necessity for the second mortgage?

Mr. POWERS. I do not. I think a fair construction of this act necessarily prohibits any such provision or agreement and would make it unlawful. It makes it necessary, in order that the directors may subvert the interests of their banks, that the matter should come up de novo before them when a renewal is asked for.

Mr. GARRETT. One thing I am fearful of myself in regard to this is that it is almost providing by law that they must squeeze a man at the end of twelve months.

Mr. POWERS. Oh, no. I am not one of those who believe that it is the interest or desire of directors of national banks to injure anyone. It is a limitation necessary to prevent too long time loans.

Mr. GARRETT. I think not myself, but I was saying that it seems like it is almost making it their duty by law to squeeze the farmer whether they want to or not.

Mr. POWERS. It makes it their duty by law to compel the man, as he should, to come in and make a new application and present a reason why he wants a renewal of all or part of the loan, and that he can readily do.

Mr. GARRETT. I believe the law now is that a national bank if it acquire real estate other than that used in its business shall not hold it for a longer period than two years. This makes no change in that.

Mr. POWERS. None whatever.

Mr. GARRETT. Any real estate they might acquire by purchase to save themselves on a debt they could not hold for longer than two years.

Mr. POWERS. They could not hold it longer than the time now prescribed in the national banking laws. They would have to sell it as therein provided. Now, as to this being class legislation, as contended for by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], I do not see it in exactly that light. In some respects a great many statutes may be termed class legislation. There is, you may say to-day, a species of favoritism in the banking laws. If I have \$10,000 in bonds I can go to any bank with that collateral security and I can make a loan on it in any national bank, if they have the money. But if my friend has \$10,000 worth of farm lands he can not go and borrow a dollar upon those lands. That is the condition to-day. We purpose to put the farmer in the country in the same position to use his farm lands to procure a loan as the man in the city who has the bonds.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. Is the exception due to the fact that there is a difference in the value of the security of farm lands as against city real estate, or is it due to the fact that you want to help simply one class of people?

Mr. POWERS. It is due to the fact that we desire to help a class of people that needs the help, for the reasons given by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS].

Mr. SHERLEY. Then it is class distinction, because it is for a class and not on account of the security.

Mr. POWERS. It is a distinction which will aid certain people who need it. There is mighty little legislation in this country for the farmer as compared with some other interests not near as important.

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. POWERS. I want first to answer the gentleman from

Kentucky. As I said before, I would take off all the limitations if I had my way, but I believe half a loaf is better than no bread, and that in this particular instance it would be good policy if we can not get more to grant what this bill provides for.

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. I want to ask the gentleman why it is that in the amendment made to this bill the committee has excluded the owner of real estate in the city, no matter whether he has bonds to borrow money on or not?

Mr. POWERS. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts made the statement that there was no special need of including him, for he had ample opportunity to borrow from trust companies in his immediate vicinity if he wanted to do so.

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. Suppose that national banks are situated in a city where there are no trust companies?

Mr. POWERS. It is not a supposable case.

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. It is a supposable case.

Mr. POWERS. Where?

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. Right in the city of Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. POWERS. I am not acquainted with Nebraska. I do not live in that State.

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. I am acquainted with it. The owners of real estate in that city are entitled to the same protection as that to which the farmers are entitled.

Mr. POWERS. Are there any savings banks in the city of Omaha, Nebr.?

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. One only.

Mr. POWERS. Where does all the great wealth of Nebraska center?

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. A large part of it centers in the city and a large part in the farm, and all I am asking is that the owners of real estate in the cities shall have the same rights and the same privileges extended to the farmers.

Mr. POWERS. Would you deprive the farmers of the right to borrow because the city people do not have it?

Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska. No; but if granted to the farmer you should grant it to the property owner in the city.

Mr. POWERS. I am in favor of that, but the majority of the committee was not.

Mr. GRAHAM. Would not this bill be more equitable and stronger on the floor of this House if the provision had been allowed in it in regard to real estate at large instead of farm land only?

Mr. POWERS. Personally I should have favored it that way, but that was not the view of the committee.

Mr. GRAHAM. I think the committee made a mistake. I think the bill would have been stronger if they had left it as it was originally.

Mr. POWERS. The amendments can be voted down by the House.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, the general purposes of this bill I approve of. Some of its details I am not clearly familiar with and can not speak with regard to them.

But there is a situation in very many of the localities of the Central West that, in my judgment, ought to be alleviated. I live in a county that at the last national census contained 24,000 people. Yet, I ascertained that on one day in October last in the banks of that county there were deposits amounting to \$3,180,000 that belonged largely to the farmers. One million of dollars nearly, I found from the statement of those banks, was under the head of "Due from other banks and bankers," and upon inquiry I found that that large sum of money was largely in the cities of Chicago and New York, sent there because there was no local demand for it under the possibilities that are opened to the banks to loan. The national banks can not loan it for a longer period than three months, and there was this surplus in the banks that could not be used for such loans.

There are two reasons why this act should become a law, in my judgment. One is for the accommodation of those people at home who want loans for a longer period than three months. The other is—and that is a more important one, because from that comes the peril to our finances—to keep this money out of the great money centers. When this money goes to New York there is no legitimate demand for it. That is, when I speak of legitimate demand I want to exclude from that category the stock speculations that are rife in all the business centers and that form a peril to our financial stability. This money from the country banks goes into the city banks, and its presence there is an encouragement of stock speculation. It is loaned in a way and to a class of people and on a class of security that it would not be loaned to if the banks were limited to the use of that money that belongs legitimately to their section of the country. All of the trouble that we hear of, all of the prognostications of com-

ing disaster, are, in my judgment, the result of loans to that class of speculators that have no right to consideration from well-established and well-organized banks. The money gets tied up, and then we hear about the necessity for raising large sums in the East to move the crops.

Let me suggest to you, gentlemen, that that is an entirely mythical situation. The people of the West, the region that produces the crops, do not rely upon New York or Chicago for the money to do their business. They have a surplus. We are constantly lenders, not borrowers, from these banks, and when this period of talk occurs these gentlemen of the East are but "shinning around" to find means for the return to the West money that western banks have placed with them and that they have been induced to loan for the illegitimate purpose of stock speculation. Now, if we can, by a modification of the laws, provide a market for this Iowa money, I will say, at home, it will be kept out of the city banks.

Now, whenever one of our people desires a long loan he gets eastern money, because he can not secure the money that belongs in his own locality for the reason that the bank can not give him the time that he needs and can not accept the security he is willing to give. Therefore, to my mind, the leading feature of this bill, namely, that one that authorizes the lending of 25 per cent of the capital of the bank on real estate security, is a wise provision. It will accommodate the man at home who wants a longer period than three months. It will prevent the perils that come to us from this overspeculation in stocks. Money that is now sent from my county to New York and that brings to the home bank 2 per cent, according to the report to-day, is being loaned in New York to a speculating class of doubtful borrowers at 22 per cent on call loans. There is the reason why all of these eastern gentlemen are so unwilling that we should have this needed legislation. I hope the bill will pass. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS. For the purpose of addressing myself to the bill pending before the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. PRINCE. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. WILLIAMS. About three or four minutes.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield to the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, every student of the banking systems of the world knows that a banking system resting upon landed security is as a rule unsafe. I want to call the attention of the House to the restrictions that make this bill safe for the system while it is to the highest degree advantageous to the farmer.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, as things are now the farmer can go to a State bank and borrow upon land. If there happens to be in a town two banks, one a national bank and the other a State bank, the cashier of the State bank knows that the farmer can not borrow except from him. He gets an opportunity to hold him up for a better security or larger interest. Under the restrictions in this bill giving the power to loan upon land the security will be sufficient. There are two provisos here to which I wish to call the attention of the House, one the restriction of time during which a loan may be outstanding upon a landed security, and that has been read to the House, and the other is this:

Provided further, That applications for loans upon notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt secured by mortgages and other instruments of security on unencumbered farm lands shall be made in writing and approved in writing by the majority of the board of directors.

That forces at least a majority of the board of directors to take personal cognizance of each of these loans, and to see to it that the amount loaned is commensurate with the value of the land, is not too much in proportion to the value of the land, and that all other conditions accompanying the loan recommend it as a safe loan to the bank. I do not desire to discuss it. One of the first things I ever did when I came to Congress, in the Fifty-third Congress, was to introduce a bill to enable national banks to lend money upon land. The farmers in every district in my State are in favor of this bill or of some bill like it. There is no reason, Mr. Speaker, why the property of the farmer should not be taken as security as well as the security of other people, providing it can be made into a liquid asset; and with these two provisions it can be made into a liquid asset, because the directors will see to it that the amount lent is so small in proportion to the value of the land that the money can be gotten immediately—even by forced sale—out of the land when the bank wants it. I hope the bill will pass, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut rose.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you want some time?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I should like to have some.

Mr. PRINCE. You shall have it as soon as the gentleman from Missouri is through.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, this is a bill which ought not to pass. I think that the real issue raised by it is between the national banking system and the State banking system, and that the legislation, should the bill become a law, will be against the State banks, and will have the effect, and perhaps is designed to accomplish the end, of extending the national banking system at the expense of the various State bank systems. This I do not think to be good legislation. The national banks now have some advantages over State banks. The State banks have not the power to issue money. They can not buy bonds, deposit the bonds, get interest upon the bonds, and get back in currency the face value of the bonds. The national banks can do that. The supposed advantage to farming communities to come from this legislation is, I think, supposed, and not real. It is a fact that those who desire to borrow upon mortgage can, as things now are, borrow at less than bank rates.

Any man who has unencumbered real estate which he chooses to encumber with a mortgage as security for a loan can get the loan at a less rate, and upon better terms, through the various agencies of the country for such loaning of money than he can at any bank, State or national. It is well known everywhere that bank rates are higher than general mortgage rates. The effect of such legislation as is here urged (I need not talk about its object) will be to increase the number of national banks in the country, and decrease the number of State banks. The advantage to come to the farmer, who is the supposed beneficiary in this legislation, is purely suppositional, and, in my judgment, never will be realized in fact as the result of this legislation. It is well enough, I think, not to extend too fast or too far the powers or the functions of national banks.

The reasons, according to the report, which existed in the past for limiting national banks in making loans to the ordinary course of the banking business, I believe are existing still. The report says that the country has been settled up; that cities and towns have grown up, and farm lands are greatly advanced in value. That is given as a reason for changing the system. In my judgment it is no reason whatever. I believe the restriction was sound and beneficial in the first instance, and I believe that the soundness and good quality of it remain unimpaired.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I do not know that I can finish what I have to say in five minutes.

Mr. PRINCE. We are desirous to get along with this.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. But it is a pretty important matter, and we have the rest of this week. I understand there is no appropriation bill ready.

Mr. PRINCE. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I do not know. If the gentleman will yield time to me I will conclude in five minutes, if I can.

Mr. PRINCE. Very well; I will give the gentleman five minutes, and then will grant him an extension, if he needs it.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am utterly opposed to this proposition, for it will be an entering wedge for the destruction of the national banking system, in my judgment; and not only that, but it will be a panic breeder for the United States. The gentleman from Mississippi has rightly stated that the history of the world, from the organization of the banking systems of the world, has demonstrated that loans upon real estate by commercial banks have been unsound and unsafe. I lay it down as a fundamental proposition that no bank can receive deposits payable on demand and make real-estate loans with them. It is not a safe proposition.

When the national banking system was first organized, if I am not mistaken, there was no such provision in the law in regard to real estate as there is now. The law now is that real-estate mortgages or real-estate securities may be taken as security for debts previously incurred. But the makers of the national banking system found it absolutely necessary, after an experience of two, three, or four years—I do not remember the precise time—to put in this further limitation, that such real estate could not be held longer than five years. It must be sold.

Mr. LEWIS. The only way in which a national bank can take real-estate security now is where the note originally given turns out to be bad or doubtful, and they take the real estate as security.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. To secure a loan previously made?

Mr. LEWIS. To make it stronger.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I understand that. The experience of the country was such that it became necessary to add this further provision, that such real estate must be sold and charged off from the books and not shown as an asset within five years from the time it was taken.

Now, with that experience staring us in the face, why should we deliberately go to work and open the door? That is not all. We are now probably near the moment of the consideration of a bill brought from the Banking and Currency Committee, of which I am not a member, providing for a large extension of the note circulation of this country. If the recommendation of the American Bankers' Association—not a New York Wall street committee, but a committee from all over the country—is concurred in, you will probably have the privilege of voting upon an increase of bank circulation of about \$200,000,000. What is the necessity for that? Because during this year, during the past thirty days, rates of money have been 30 per cent. But my friend from Iowa says, "That is Wall street." Oh, yes; but what are the rates in Missouri; what are the rates in Montana; what are the commercial rates throughout the West? Ten per cent, 8 per cent. What is commercial paper selling for in New York? Six and one-half per cent, 7 per cent, 7½ per cent to-day. Does the Secretary of the Treasury, when he is repeatedly invited to relieve the situation, deposit the money in the Wall street banks? Not at all. He emphatically refuses to do that, but distributes it in the banks throughout the West, as he ought to do. Notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of dollars that are lying idle in the West, as claimed by the gentleman from Iowa, he is distributing the Government deposits in the West, and yet in the face of that you come in here and bring in a bill which will take \$200,000,000 right out of the commercial funds of the country and make it possible to lock it up for an indefinite period in real-estate loans.

Mr. LEWIS. It is true that the Bankers' Association of the United States is asking Congress to pass a bill permitting banks to issue 37½ per cent credit money at 2½ per cent interest.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Do you need it?

Mr. LEWIS. I am not saying that.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Are you in favor of it?

Mr. LEWIS. I believe in a liberal amount of money, but I do not believe in it in that way.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Then why do you believe in taking \$200,000,000 out of the commercial funds of the country and then voting for an increase of asset currency? You are practically substituting farm loans as security for your proposed asset currency in place of a Government-bond security, as now, and I can not vote for such a measure.

Mr. LEWIS. Why should not the farmers have it as well as the banks?

Mr. WEEKS. I would like to ask the gentleman what is the proportion of bank capital in this country in cities of 10,000 population?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. That is a point that I was coming to. Why, Mr. Speaker, since 1900 some 3,500 small banks have been organized. Am I not right, I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WEEKS. I think so.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. The facts exist as stated by the gentleman from Iowa. Banks with a capital of twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars, and deposits approaching \$1,000,000 in some cases find it difficult to loan their funds. I say to you, gentlemen, that the one financial danger that stares this country in the face is the bank of small capital and enormous deposits. The only margin of safety to the depositor that he has is the amount of capital. That is all. That is the only margin of safety, and I am not talking about this question from a personal interest, for the bank in which I am an officer will never loan a dollar on real estate with all the bills that you may pass, and the bank that the gentleman from Massachusetts is associated with never will.

Mr. WEEKS. I think that is true.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. And this proposition is a financial danger to this country. It has proved so in every country in the world. Why do you limit it to the farmers? Is not the real estate worth doubly and trebly more in the city of Omaha than it is outside? Why do you limit it simply to the farm? If you are going into it, why not go into it on a broad scale?

Mr. BRUMM. Would the gentleman favor going into it on a broad scale?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I am utterly opposed to the whole thing. The financial system of this country has provided one class of banks for loans on real estate. Your State banks can

do it, your savings banks can do it, your insurance companies can do it, your individuals can do it. But the Government comes in and says, We will organize a commercial system of banks that shall not loan on anything except liquid assets. Gentlemen, it is a dangerous proposition for the banking system of this country to accept deposits on demand and make loans at twelve months on real estate.

Mr. BRUMM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. BRUMM. Is it not true that the fact that banks in the country districts can not loan money on real estate is one reason why you have congestion of money in the moneyed centers certain periods and scarcity of money in certain other periods, and that that is the most dangerous problem that bankers and financiers are attempting to solve to-day, while if the country banks shall be permitted to make loans on real-estate security they will keep their money at home, and in that way have a more equal distribution of the money all over the country at all seasons of the year?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I will answer the gentleman's question. Take it through the greater part of the newer portion of the country the rates of interest are 10 per cent on commercial paper. Why does a bank from Montana or North Dakota send money to New York and leave it there at 2 per cent when it can loan it at 10 per cent at home?

Mr. BRUMM. Simply because they can not get the security.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Are they going to bring it back and loan it on the real estate at 10 per cent?

Mr. BRUMM. Simply because they can not get the security.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Not at all. The money they send to New York is reserve money which they put there to protect their depositors, and it is wise banking.

Mr. LEWIS. But oftentimes in the Western States—and it is true of the Southern States—during the crop time they have so much money out there that they can not loan it out.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Then why don't the rates of interest come down from 10 to 6 per cent?

Mr. LEWIS. Money is often loaned at 6 and 8 per cent.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. They are loaning it at 8 and 9 and 10 and 12 per cent. Why don't they reduce the rate of interest and encourage business in their own locality by loaning the money out at 5 and 6 per cent as we do?

Mr. LEWIS. What was the rate on call loans in New York City yesterday?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Connecticut where it is in the West that they loan money at 8 and 10 and 12 per cent?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I will ask any gentleman on this floor from any of the Western States what the rate of interest is at his home. What are they in Washington—from 8 to 10 per cent, are they not?

Several MEMBERS. No, no.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I made a loan just before I left at 6 per cent.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. That is because the gentleman stands in magnificent credit, both financially and politically.

Mr. BRUMM. No better credit than real estate would be.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I am speaking of the average rate of discounts in the West. It runs from 8 to 10 per cent, and so long as interest stands at such rates as that on commercial paper it is absolutely useless for any Representative from those States to talk about their banks loaning money on real estate at any less rate.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] has also expired.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield any time I may have to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] is recognized for one hour, yielded to him by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS].

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for the time, because I had given mine practically all away, both to those in favor of the bill and those in opposition. Do I understand that the gentleman from Connecticut wishes more time?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Oh, I will be brief as I can. I will be through in five minutes, perhaps less.

Mr. PRINCE. I will yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of Members of the House again to this proposition,

that this bill is the natural outgrowth of the system of small banks with enormous deposits, and that such a system is an unsafe one in itself. The retention of the reserve in the reserve centers—and it does not necessarily follow that that center is in New York, for that reserve may be kept in San Francisco, or St. Louis, or Chicago, or in any of the reserve centers—is required by law and the amount generally is determined by the law compelling a reserve of 15 per cent against the enormous deposits of which we have heard. The country bank does that and keeps it a little larger than is necessary, because they are getting 2 per cent interest on that portion of their deposits with the reserve agent, whereas on the amount they keep in the vaults of the bank they get no interest whatever. So that it is useless to talk, as I said, about the injustice of large deposits by the western banks in the reserve-city banks, because they are doing it for the protection of their depositors, and in addition to that they are getting their 2 per cent rate of interest. Of course they would not keep it there beyond the required reserve if they could loan it at home at 10 per cent. Now, to-day I recognize the fact that all over this country there is a magnificent boom, not only in real estate, but in everything else. Some of us who are a little gray-headed remember that this is not a new experience. We have seen it before, and some of us have suffered bitterly by reason of being let in on the top of the boom. The time is coming when the banks of this country that make their loans on real estate—the new banks, these young banks, these \$25,000 banks with half a million to a million dollars of deposits—will be called upon to pay their depositors. How are they going to do it with twelve months' loans on real estate to 25 per cent of their capital? Twenty-five thousand dollars out of a million, with 25 per cent of their capital locked up in real estate and a million dollars of deposits to be handed out on demand!

Mr. WEEKS. Will the gentleman from Connecticut allow me to correct the statement he has just made?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Certainly; correct anything I say that is wrong.

Mr. WEEKS. You were speaking of a bank with \$25,000 capital and a million dollars of deposits. That bank can only loan \$6,250. You just stated it could loan \$250,000.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I did not intend so to state. I understand the situation perfectly, but I say this, that in the case of a bank with a small capital, with its \$6,250 loaned on real estate on twelve months' loans and which is responsible for a half million or more of call deposits when the time comes, that you can not afford to have your bank in that position. Now, the gentleman is a banker himself, and I want to ask him fairly and squarely if he believes that it is sound banking for deposits payable on demand to be invested in twelve months' loans?

Mr. WEEKS. As a director of a bank, I would not loan on—

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Of course you would not. Can you conscientiously vote to allow other people to do what you would not do yourself?

Mr. WEEKS. I can, because I think the needs of the country require it, and—

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Then the gentleman's conscience is more elastic than mine.

Mr. MARSHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. MARSHALL. When these hard times come and the bank needs to realize on its securities—

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Yes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Does not the gentleman know that these very same mortgages on farm lands are the most salable and they are the best security that he can have to realize on?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I admit it, but that does not alter the fact they are not liquid securities and realizable at the moment. I admit the soundness and safeness of them, based, of course, on reasonable wisdom in valuation in making the loan originally.

Mr. MARSHALL. If that is true, what difference does it make whether the bank collects its money out of the borrower or whether it disposes of it in the market and realizes on it?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. It can not pay its deposits, and when the line begins to break, it breaks all the way through.

Mr. MARSHALL. No, indeed—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Just one moment. The proviso on page 2, "that any such loan on farm-lands security shall not be for a longer term than twelve months," amounts to nothing. Any board of directors, any president, with that proviso in there, will simply make the loan, say, for twelve months, and

if he chooses, renew it on the same day for another twelve months.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], and after he concludes I shall ask for the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, this bill is absolutely in the interest of the people in the West. It is in the interest not only of the banker but of the farmer or borrower. I am a banker myself in a small way, and I know that if this bill is passed it will help not only the farmers to get money at lower rates of interest, but it will help the bankers and the national banking institutions and enable them to loan their money on the best security that can possibly be had—security that no bank needs to lose a dollar on, if judiciously placed. I want to give you one illustration. I have a State bank with a \$25,000 capital, and last winter when I tried to change it to a national bank I could not do it, because the securities in that bank were partly real estate. In some sections of the West—that, in the new-settled country—as you know, we are not rich. The farmers have a limited amount of personal property, and we take as collateral real-estate security in order to be secure and safe. When I applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for a charter for a national bank I was refused a charter because we had real-estate security, although under ordinary circumstances the personal security was ample, but under the present law no national bank is permitted to take real-estate security. I want to say to you that I have been interested in a national bank with a capital of \$200,000, which was located in a city where they had no farm security, and the bank failed. I have been interested in banks in smaller towns with a capital of from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars, and those banks are doing business to-day. So it does not necessarily follow that a bank with the largest capital is the safest.

Now, let me show you what it is doing to the farmer and the borrower. We will say that a farmer has but little personal property, he is obliged to pay the highest rate of interest to the banks; and why? Because the banker is not permitted to loan the money that belongs to the banks upon real estate; and I claim it is an injustice to the farmer and borrower, and it is unjust to the banker of the West, and I know that 99 per cent of the bankers there are in favor of this bill. I hope it will pass. [Applause.]

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I now move the previous question on the bill and amendments to its final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The question was taken; and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 113, noes 44.

Accordingly, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was read a third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 111, noes 51.

So the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment of the title to the bill will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PHILIPPINES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith submit to the Congress the report of the Secretary of War and of the Judge-Advocate-General in reference to the claims presented by the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church for amounts due from the United States to the various Roman Catholic churches in the islands for use and occupation by troops of the United States and for damages during such occupation. I cordially indorse all that is said in these reports, and earnestly hope that the amount recommended by the board will be immediately appropriated, in order to do what is really an act of substantial justice to the Roman Catholic churches of the Philippines, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War. It is not only a matter of equity that we should pay this sum, but for the reasons set forth by the Secretary of War it is very greatly to the interest of the people of the Philippine Islands that it should be paid. I have accordingly approved the action of the Secretary of War in directing that the same board be reconvened, or another convened, to report on the advisability of paying

additional sums to the Roman Catholic churches in the islands, in view of the damages inflicted upon them by reason of the war and by the insurgents. I feel that this is peculiarly a case where in the interest of the Philippine people themselves it would be wise for the Congress to exercise a large liberality.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not prepared at this time to determine to which committee the message shall be referred.

Subsequently,

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires the attention of the House to the message of the President, touching "claims presented by the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church for amounts due from the United States to the various Roman Catholic churches in the island for use and occupation by troops of the United States, and for damages during such occupation," etc. The Chair is in doubt as to the proper reference of this message. Offhand, perhaps, under the rules, the proper reference would be to the Committee on War Claims; but from a broader view, touching the Philippines, the Chair is inclined to think possibly the substance of the rules would be more fully met by its reference to the Committee on Insular Affairs. If the House has a preference as to its reference—

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if it is in order, I move that it be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the message be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

So the message was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the accompanying papers relative to the present needs of the Territory of Alaska in matters of legislation and government, and heartily commend the views of Governor Hoggatt to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

NOTE.—Papers accompanied similar message to the Senate.

AUTHORITY TO DISMISS AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY IN TIME OF PEACE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the facts that, under the provisions of articles 36 and 37 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, the President has no longer the authority to dismiss an officer of the Navy in time of peace unless in pursuance of a sentence of a general court-martial, and even in time of war his right of dismissal is practically subject to review by a court-martial to be assembled within six months, if the accused officer demands this court. The articles in question are in the terms following:

"ART. 36. No officer shall be dismissed from the naval service except by the order of the President or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a general court-martial or in mitigation thereof.

"ART. 37. When any officer dismissed by order of the President since 3d March, 1865, makes, in writing, an application for trial, setting forth, under oath, that he has been wrongfully dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he shall have been dismissed; and if such court-martial shall not be convened within six months from the presentation of such application for trial, or if such court, being convened, shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal by the President shall be void."

This condition of the law was called to my attention by a recent painful and humiliating incident. On May 9, 1905, an officer of the Navy was accused of behavior so indecent and disgusting as to show clearly his unfitness (if guilty, as charged) to hold a commission or associate with officers and gentlemen. The nature of the alleged misconduct and the lack of compulsory power in naval courts to enforce the attendance of civilian witnesses, as well as the locality where the offense was said to have been committed, caused a long and very unfortunate, although quite unavoidable, delay in his trial by court-martial, which did not occur until January 18, 1906. He was then convicted, but the court, while imposing a severe penalty, to my surprise, as well as that of the Navy Department, did not sentence the offender to dismissal from the service. The failure of the court to rid the Navy of one so clearly unfit to form a part of it was commented upon in appropriate terms by the Department, but it was then and has been since a source of profound regret to me that the law, as above set forth, made it impracticable for me to afford a remedy for this failure. Moreover, it is to be remembered that, owing to the inability of naval courts, as above explained, to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses, and the further fact that they have no authority to receive as evidence the depositions of absent witnesses, while the exigencies of the service may often cause officers and men cognizant of the facts to be employed in distant places at the time of the trial, there is great danger lest offenses of the nature charged against this man should go altogether unpunished. In this case it was found very difficult to overcome the natural reluctance of some of the witnesses to attend and testify.

I am convinced that the President should have the authority, upon

his own initiative and responsibility, to dismiss any officer whom he thinks unworthy to remain in the service. I think there is no danger that this power would be abused, and if such danger exists at all it is so slight as to be altogether outweighed by the considerations of public policy which require this authority to be vested in the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Navy. I therefore strongly recommend that article 36, as hereinbefore given, be amended by omitting all of it after the words "general court-martial" where those words first occur therein and that article 37 be repealed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The inclosed papers are transmitted to the Congress in the earnest hope that it will take suitable action in the matter. Major Reed's part in the experiments which resulted in teaching us how to cope with yellow fever was such as to render mankind his debtor; and this nation should in some proper fashion bear witness to this fact.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

NOTE.—Papers accompanied similar message to the Senate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Twenty-third Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

NOTE.—Papers accompanied similar message to the Senate.

MODERN TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS BY PROBATION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a communication from Judge William H. De Lacey, setting forth some reasons why the more modern treatment of criminals by probation, so successfully tried in several of the States, should be adopted into the Federal procedure, together with a supplemental paper on the subject of child labor, to which I invite your especial attention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

NOTE.—Papers accompanied similar message to the Senate.

HUGH DONNELLY.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. OLCOTT, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Hugh Donnelly (H. R. 4150), Fifty-second Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of State, recommending that permission be given to certain officers of the Army and Navy to accept decorations from foreign governments—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending legislation to provide for printing a greater number of copies of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency—to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an additional estimate of appropriations for light stations—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting a statement of receipts from proceeds of public property during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, which was not paid into the General Treasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, submitting an account of the public property of his Department—to the Committee on

Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation for the immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an amended estimate of appropriations for the office of the Secretary of the Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the pure-food law during the current fiscal year—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures for contingent expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State submitting explanations in connection with estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Central America and on the west coast of South America—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Egypt and traffic through the Suez Canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior submitting a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the sale of town lots at Anadarko, Lawton, and Hobart, in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the rolls of certain Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington for use in reference to a certain agreement of August, 1851—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommendations as to the allotment of lands in severalty to the Moqui Indians of Arizona—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the certificate of the governor and secretary of Arizona showing the result of the election of November 6, 1906, in that Territory on the question of joint statehood with New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill relating to allotments on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation in New Mexico—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending the repeal of the law as to making quarterly transcripts of certain records—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a recommendation as to the time of payment of certain moneys to Indians of Devils Lake Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a recommendation as to the payment of sums due the Osage Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 21189) appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the cost of the construction, completion, and opening of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 26, 1907, and to provide for the protection of the Government and insuring the repayment of the said sum of \$1,000,000 by a first lien upon the gross receipts of the said exposition company from all paid admissions to the grounds of said exposition and from all moneys received from the concessions after the opening of said exposition—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21190) to change the dates of the opening and closing of the international naval, marine, and military celebration to be held in the year 1907 on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, so as to conform to the dates fixed by the Jamestown Exposition Company—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 21191) to increase salaries of rural free delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21192) to provide for enlarging and improving the United States building at Bristol, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 21193) to provide for the erection of a public building at Chambersburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 21194) to authorize J. F. Andrews, J. W. Jourdan, their heirs, representatives, associates, and assigns to construct dams and power stations on Bear River, on the southeast quarter of section 31, township 5, range 11, in Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 21195) to amend an act providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 21196) to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to make preference for the use of American freightage vessels, to extend the postal service by American steamships, and to promote American trade by sea—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 21197) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880, by extending the provisions of the first section thereof to the port of Brunswick, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 21198) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund sums illegally collected for stamps used on export ships' manifests—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERSTREET of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 21199) for the relief of Daniel G. Heidt, jr.—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 21200) to authorize the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River, in Allegheny County, Pa.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21201) fixing the salary of Members of Congress and Delegates and their necessary expenses, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 21202) fixing the time for homestead entrymen on lands embraced in the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation to establish residence on same—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 21203)

appropriating money to be used in rebuilding and repairing the sawmill on the Tulalip Indian Reservation in Washington—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 21204) to amend section 4446 of the Revised Statutes, relating to licensed masters, mates, engineers, and pilots—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: A bill (H. R. 21205) to survey and allot the lands embraced within the limits of the Black-foot Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and to open the surplus lands to settlement—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 21206) providing for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 21207) authorizing survey of the Choctawhatchee River, in the States of Alabama and Florida, up to Newton, Ala., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 21208) providing for the reorganization of the police force of the Congressional Library—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 21209) to quiet the title of the State of Arkansas to certain swamp and overflowed lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21210) to establish a subtreasury at Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 21211) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 21212) to fix the rate of pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 191) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and to provide penalties for their enforcement—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 193) to provide for the printing of 50,000 copies each of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse and of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. KAHN: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 44) providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the report of Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely on the relief operations of the Army in connection with the San Francisco disaster in April, 1906—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS: A resolution (H. Res. 642) providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the President's message for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. MONDELL: A resolution (H. Res. 643) requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House certain information concerning public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 21213) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21214) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Dickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21215) granting an increase of pension to Finley Brandon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 21216) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. McCardel—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 21217) for the relief of John J. Sanborn—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21218) granting a pension to William H. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 21219) for the relief of Jefferson Phillips, of Horse Creek, Walker County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 21220) granting a pension to Edward Heisler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21221) granting a pension to Charles Pratt—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 21222) granting a pension to Lucy A. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21223) granting a pension to John Opperman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21224) granting an increase of pension to Nat G. Barter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 21225) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a medal of honor upon Albert Listenberg, late of Company F, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 21226) granting an increase of pension to John J. Card, alias John Carder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 21227) granting a pension to Cora A. Lasley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21228) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Crissip—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21229) granting an increase of pension to Levi W. Jamerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21230) granting an increase of pension to Milton Wymore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21231) granting an increase of pension to James W. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21232) granting an increase of pension to James P. Ferrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21233) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21234) granting an increase of pension to David A. Nations—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21235) granting an increase of pension to Emery Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21236) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21237) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21238) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gaham—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 21239) granting an increase of pension to George W. Baley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21240) granting an increase of pension to Meredith T. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21241) granting an increase of pension to Watson L. Corner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 21242) granting an increase of pension to John L. Cleary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 21243) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Jellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 21244) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Eldred—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21245) granting a pension to Augusta C. Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21246) granting a pension to Margaret Gilroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 21247) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21248) for the relief of Samuel Wininger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 21249) granting a pension to Minnie Scheele—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21250) granting an increase of pension to Matilda F. Myler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21251) granting an increase of pension to John B. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21252) granting an increase of pension to John H. McMurtrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 21253) granting an increase of pension to Albert Tompkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 21254) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21255) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21256) granting an increase of pension to William Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21257) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLACK: A bill (H. R. 21258) granting an increase of pension to James Dopp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21259) granting an increase of pension to Ezra M. Rickert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 21260) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Greenough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULKERSON: A bill (H. R. 21261) granting an increase of pension to Orson M. Markeum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 21262) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21263) for the relief of F. M. Yarbraugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 21264) granting an increase of pension to David J. Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21265) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Chenoweth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21266) granting an increase of pension to William Ridenour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 21267) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 21268) granting a pension to Rollin S. Belknap—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21269) granting a pension to Albert W. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 21270) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21271) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21272) granting an increase of pension to Dyer Copeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 21273) granting an increase of pension to Milton Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 21274) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Buffington—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21275) granting an increase of pension to Marcus L. Box—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 21276) granting an increase of pension to Christian Roessler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21277) granting an increase of pension to Robert Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 21278) granting an increase of pension to Frank Haddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21279) granting an increase of pension to Martin Heiler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21280) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Cain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOPP: A bill (H. R. 21281) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Ludwig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21282) granting an increase of pension to William J. McNamara—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21283) granting an increase of pension to Frederick De Planque—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21284) granting an increase of pension to William Earnest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21285) granting an increase of pension to William Wayman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 21286) for the relief of the estate of William J. Cussen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 21287) granting a pension to David T. Kirby—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 21288) granting an increase of pension to William Oathout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21289) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 21290) for the relief of Joseph Lambert—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCREARY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 21291) granting a pension to Susannah H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21292) granting a pension to Kate Hough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21293) granting an increase of pension to William C. Todd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21294) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie D. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21295) granting an increase of pension to George D. Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21296) to correct the military record of William W. Shivers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 21297) granting a pension to John Patterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 21298) granting an increase of pension to John A. Pence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 21299) granting an increase of pension to Josiah H. Hurlbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21300) granting an increase of pension to James W. Kasson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21301) granting an increase of pension to John Goodier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 21302) granting an increase of pension to Nicolaus Kirsch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21303) granting an increase of pension to James Edward Bristol—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21304) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kohl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 21305) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Gallant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21306) granting an increase of pension to James Pool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21307) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fauver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21308) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21309) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin D. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21310) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Wiggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 21311) for the relief of Anderson H. Ash—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21312) granting a pension to Ernst Boger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21313) granting a pension to James Keenan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21314) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHODES: A bill (H. R. 21315) granting an increase of pension to George Leadbetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21316) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 21317) for the relief of Martha J. Sibley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21318) granting a pension to William M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 21319) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21320) granting an increase of pension to Melinda H. Hitchcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 21321) for the relief of L. P. Cayot—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 21322) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21323) granting an increase of pension to Gottlob O. Greiner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 21324) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21325) granting an increase of pension to George O. Tibbitts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21326) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 21327) for the relief of the estate of R. D. Murray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21328) granting a pension to Catharine E. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21329) granting an increase of pension to Clarica Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 21330) granting an

increase of pension to B. F. Montague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 21331) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21332) granting an increase of pension to John R. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21333) granting an increase of pension to Samuel O. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21334) granting an increase of pension to Robert Langdale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21335) granting an increase of pension to Harvey S. Nettleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21336) granting an increase of pension to Herman Hoffmeister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21337) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Barrows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 21338) for the relief of Nick Decker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21339) for the relief of Lydia Mahoney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21340) granting an increase of pension to C. F. Hansdorf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21341) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Chapel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21342) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21343) granting an increase of pension to James C. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21344) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Lightbourne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21345) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Weidle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 21346) granting a pension to Thacher T. Baxter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21347) granting an increase of pension to Jeannette M. Guiney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21348) granting an increase of pension to William Seymour Alden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 21349) granting an increase of pension to John Orale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21350) granting an increase of pension to James M. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21351) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 21352) granting a pension to Hester B. Parrish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21353) granting a pension to Sallie E. Sperring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21354) granting a pension to Mary Shuttler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21355) granting an increase of pension to John Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21356) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 21357) granting a pension to Charles McCollister—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21358) granting a pension to Abigail Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21359) granting a pension to John H. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21360) granting a pension to Malona Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21361) granting an increase of pension to William H. Elder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21362) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Kemper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21363) granting an increase of pension to Albert Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21364) granting an increase of pension to Beneville Spangler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21365) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Irely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21366) granting an increase of pension to James S. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21367) granting an increase of pension to Noah T. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21368) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Badger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 21369) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Howard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 21370) for the relief of Levi Adcock—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN WINKLE: A bill (H. R. 21371) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Deiterle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21372) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21373) granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 21374) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hornan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21375) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cornwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 21376) granting an increase of pension to John W. Stichter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, against abuses of power in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mark W. Terrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jefferson Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of Iron City Council, No. 171, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburg, Pa., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against repeal of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League, against a copyright law inimical to the mechanical reproduction of music—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Merchant Marine League, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Petition of Petersville Council, No. 90, and Oakview Council, No. 70, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Unity, Ky., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of Highland Council, of Newburg, N. Y., and Ramapo Council, of Suffern, N. Y., for bill S. 4403, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of John H. Matterson, superintendent of schools, Coventry, R. I., favoring restriction of immigration (bill S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John J. Card—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Local Union No. 516, United Textile Workers, of Peace Dale, R. I., in favor of the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against repeal of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James B. O. Horback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of McKeesport Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas J. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the National Association of Retail Druggists, of Atlanta, Ga., against antitrust laws being construed against cooperation of the smaller merchants—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against repeal of bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLACK: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Ezra M. Rickert and Henry H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry Association, for an increase of rates of pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of F. M. Yarbrough—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Merchant Marine League, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the executive committee of the Interchurch Conference on Federation, against abuses in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League, against a copyright law preventing mechanical reproduction of music—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jerome B. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin Heiler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Isaac Cain, Robert Lawrence, and William Wayman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOFF: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Catherine Ludwig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: Petition of Grove Council, No. 40, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Posts Nos. 206 and 435, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, for restoration of the canteen in State Home at Bath, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against repeal of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Elijah Lumpkin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of citizens of Excelsior, Mo., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of Harriet Laura Cady et al., favoring free postage on books for the blind—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John R. Goodier, James W. Kasson, and Walter M. Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Wilson Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Jefferson Council, No. 127, and Saulte Mountain Council, No. 8, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martha J. Sibley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of William D. Toone and William D. Bostick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George O. Tibbitts and Thomas E. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Clarica Underwood and Catherine E. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of R. D. Murray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for an appropriation for the benefit of a national cemetery near the city of Lebanon, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mark Smock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of colored citizens of New Haven, Conn., assembled in a union thanksgiving service, protesting against the discharge of Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, against repeal of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Thomas S. Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Levi Adcock—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN WINKLE: Petition of 150 citizens of New York, against liquor selling in any Government building, ship, or park—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, almost all the long record is one of bills introduced, and therefore I ask that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

There being no objection, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the annual report of the Librarian of Congress, together with the annual report of the superintendent of the Library building and grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. The communication will be printed. The reports accompanying the communication will not be printed, but will be referred to the Committee on the Library in connection therewith.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

FOREST RESERVE LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in further response to the resolution of March 19, 1906, additional lists of persons, firms, and corporations who conveyed or relinquished to the United States lands within forest reserves, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESULT OF ELECTION IN ARIZONA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a certificate of the governor and the secretary of the Territory of Arizona, showing the result of the election held in that Territory on November 6, 1906, upon the question of joint statehood with New Mexico; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

RESULT OF ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a certificate of the governor and the secretary of New Mexico, showing the result of the election held in that Territory on November 6, 1906, upon the question of joint statehood with Arizona; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

MOQUI INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with respect to the condition of the Moqui Indians of Arizona, together with the draft of a bill authorizing the allotment of lands to these Indians indi-